The New-York Times.

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WHO HOLDS FORT SUMTER?

VERY GOOD NEWS, IF TRUE.

Reported Surrender of the Work to Our Forces.

The Old Flag Once More Waving Over the Ramparts.

A Pennsylvania Regiment Garrisoning the Ruins.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

A LATER REPORT FROM THE REBELS.

The Bombardment Furiously Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The steamer *Salvor* arrived at this port to-day from Morris Island, and brings the most glorious intelligence.

She reports that she lay off Morris Island on Monday, the 2d inst., and left that night for Hilton Head.

On Saturday and Sunday a terrific bombardment was kept up on Fort Sumter by three of our monitors and by Forts Gregg and Wagner.

On Monday morning, while the *Salvor* lay off Hilton Head, Capt. O'NEIL, of the Invalid corps, who conveyed a party of conscripts thither on her last trip, came on board and reported that news had been received by our military authorities there that Fort Sumter was in our possession and occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the fort having been carried by assault.

The report was generally credited by our officers and men.

It is also stated that the United States steamer *Fulton*, had been ordered to lay off Hilton Head for twenty-four hours to convey the glorious intelligence to New-York.

The news was conveyed to Hilton Head by the United States steamer *Golden Gate* on Monday morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer *Salvor*, Capt. MOTT, which has been engaged in the Government transport service, arrived at this port from off Charleston this afternoon, having left there three days ago.

Capt. MOTT reports that Fort Sumter had surrendered to the United States forces, and that the old flag, the glorious Stars and Stripes, now wave over the ruins of the rebel stronghold.

After the surrender of the Fort by the rebels, it was taken possession of by the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The beginning of the end has come.

The old flag has been restored on the very spot where it was first degraded.

The bogus Southern Confederacy is crumbling into ruins.

REPORTS FROM THE REBELS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 5th inst., contains the following dispatches:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter still continues furiously. It was kept up all last night and is still going on this morning.

President DAVIS has visited James Island, Forts Pemberton and Johnston, and all the batteries along the shore.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 5.

There is slow firing to-day from the enemy's monitors and their land batteries.

Five hundred and eighty-seven shots have been fired in the last twenty-four hours.

No casualties on our side.

Another iron-clad joined the fleet to-day.

The *Ironsides* still remains quiet.

Three monitors are taking in ammunition to-day.

THE WAR IN THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Blunt Turning Over his Command--Affairs in the Indian Territory--The Colored Regiments--The Rebel Gen. Cooper--A Demand for the Surrender of Quantrell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT SCOTT, Ka., Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

Gen. BLUNT leaves this post to-morrow for the Indian Territory, with the intention of turning over his command to Gen. McNEILL, his successor.

Affairs in the Indian Territory are threatening. Animated to new struggles by the absence of Gen. BLUNT, the rebel Gen COOPER is again concentrating his forces and threatening the First brigade, now holding the line of the Arkansas. Gen. McNEILL being in close pursuit of SHELBY, and in all probability having to encounter an equal if not superior rebel force at Huntsville, Arkansas, Gen. BLUNT's presence is absolutely necessary on the Arkansas. He would have been there long since but for the disastrous affair at Baxter Spring.

A train of several wagons will proceed at same time to Fort Smith. It will be escorted by the Second regiment Kansas colored volunteers, Col. CRAWFORD, a section of the Second Kansas battery, two companies of the Fourteenth Kansas battery, two of the Third Wisconsin cavalry, and one of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, in all about 1,200 men. Col. CRAWFORD, of the Second colored, or as they are popularly termed by the soldiery, "the iron-clads," will command the escort.

This regiment, and the Fourteenth Volunteer cavalry, have just completed their organization, and were raised under the direction of Gen. BLUNT. He has notified the Secretary of War of the final muster of the Second colored, and asked of him authority to raise two more and a battery, so that a complete brigade may be formed. There is little doubt that the authority will be given. Three hundred men are already recruited at Fort Smith and Fort Blunt. As artillerists, the negroes are unequaled. A detachment of the Second have been detailed to man the section of the Second Kansas battery, and to work the heavy siege guns mounted in the fortifications of this post. Like everything they do as soldiers, they learn the drill with a heartiness and quickness surprising to most volunteers. One thing in Kansas we can boast of with relation to our negro regiments. We believe in them as made up of men and not children, and therefore demand and enforce manly work on their part.

Col. CRAWFORD, of the Second colored, was promoted from the senior Captaincy of the Second Kansas cavalry. He is an experienced and veteran officer, having served since the commencement of the war, and been in nearly every engagement on the border and frontier. The other officers have all seen service. All the line officers but four were promoted from the ranks of white regiments, and were selected by Gen. BLUNT on account of their courage and capacity as soldiers, and their fidelity to the Anti-Slavery cause.

The Fourteenth Kansas cavalry will win for itself a worthy reputation. Its Colonel, THOMAS MOONLIGHT, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eleventh, and Chief of Staff to Gen. BLUNT, is one of the most accomplished soldiers in the service. With available talent enough to supply a regiment of officers, capable of doing anything, from building a bridge, handling a division in the field, down to drilling an awkward squad, Col. MOONLIGHT is one of the most dashing and efficient leaders in this region of good and daring soldiers. So with the other officers. The Lieutenant-Colonel, C. W. BLAIR, held the same rank in the Second Kansas Volunteer infantry, and was in command at Springfield after Col. (now General) MITCHELL was wounded. He has since held the senior Majority in a cavalry regiment. He is in command at this post. Majors DAVID, GARENO and FIN HILL are all efficient and experienced officers, having served since the rebellion begun. Their regiment is now being armed and mounted, and will leave as escort for a subsistence train about the close of the week.

The rebel Gen. COOPER is reported by Col. RITCHIE, commanding the First brigade, to be at North Fork Town, forty miles below his (RITCHIE's) headquarters, with nine thousand men and eighteen guns. All but two regiments are white. CHILLI and UNI MCINTOSH have got together about five hundred Creeks, and joined COOPER again. The rebel force is somewhat exaggerated; still it is most probable that some reinforcements have reached COOPER from Arkadelphia and Shreveport. QUANTRELL is with COOPER. He rides Gen. BLUNT's horse and equipments, wears his Major-General's uniform, epaulettes, sword, sash, &c. After crossing the Arkansas River, the assassins took prisoners and murdered nearly forty loyal Indians and negroes. It has been positively stated that the guerrillas are bound to TEXAS, under orders from Richmond, to drive out the last remnants of Unionism in that State. If this be true, the mind sickens at the sufferings and outrages yet to be undergone by the loyal people of Northern and Western Texas.

Gen. BLUNT has already made a demand upon Gen. COOPER, and through him to the Confederate Government, for the surrender of QUANTRELL and his men, to be dealt with as murderers and assassins. Should the rebels refuse this proper demand, Gen. BLUNT notifies the rebel commander that hereafter all soldiers of his command shall be treated as outlaws, to be shot on sight.

Col. RITCHIE's brigade is now concentrated at Fort Blunt. It consists of the three Indian regiments, numbering 1,800 men, six or eight companies of the Sixth Kansas, the Third Kansas battery, 4 guns, and 4 howitzers. At Forts Smith and Van Buren are stationed the Second and Third brigades. Col. CLOUD is in command of a sub military district. Col. WILLIAMS, of the First Colored Kansas, commands the Second brigade, and Col. BOWEN, Thirteenth Kansas, the Third. The entire force of the Army of the Frontier will not reach over 5,000.

The rebel guerrillas are quite active in the mountainous country south of Fort Smith. They find more than a match in the activity of the "Mountain Feds"—Union men of Arkansas—who fled the mountains long since, and now, encouraged and supplied by Col. CLOUD with munitions, are engaged in "turning loose" the bushwhacking rebels. This is the phrase for killing them in common use by these people.

The rebel leaders, BANKHEAD and OUSELEY, of Texas, have a small force of 1,500 men south of Fort Smith. The rebel Choctaw Chief, SANDY WALKER, is organizing a guerrilla force, as well as putting the militia of his nation in a position of defence against us. If BLUNT was let alone, no doubt would exist, even with the troops he would have, he could entirely clear this region. What MCNEILL will do is uncertain. That he will be allowed to hold the country is doubtful.

Thirty prisoners, of SHELBY's command, captured at Carthage by the advance of Gen. EWING, arrived here on Sunday, under escort of Maj. RANSON, Sixth Kansas. The pursuit of the rebel raiders was not wholly successful. It has been very vigorous. On one day the command traveled *seventy miles*. This may sound incredible, but it actually occurred. They averaged throughout the march at least fifty miles per day. H.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Enemy Rapidly Moving Across the Rapidan.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

It was reported in the Army of the Potomac this morning, that the enemy were crossing the Rapidan in haste, probably with the view of reoccupying Fredericksburgh in force—apparently anticipating a movement of the forces of Gen. MEADE toward that place.

Gen. MEADE has changed his headquarters.

MURDERERS AND BLOODHOUNDS.

The Raid in Western Kentucky--Brutality of the Rebels--Large Capture of Horses.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 6.

From a citizen of Mayfield we learn that the guerrillas who captured LUCIEN ANDERSON, Member of Congress, in the late raid, assert that he is to be held as a hostage for TRUSTEN POLK.

Dr. J. ANDREW, State Senator, and a person named ANDERSON, 70 years old, were among the captured rebels. They had bloodhounds with them, used to hunt Union men, who, when captured, were murdered.

Eighteen thousand dollars' worth of stores were stolen by the rebels. A train was also thrown from the track, fired into, and the passengers robbed of their valuables. The rebels were commanded by FAULKNER and NEWCOMB.

NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

Defeat of a Regiment of Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

A Knoxville dispatch to the *Commercial* says that a rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on that day, and were driven back by Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned, and 40 captured, including four officers.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Steele in Possession of Arkadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Arkansas advices represent that Arkadelphia, recently Gen. PRICE's headquarters, is in possession of Gen. STEELE.

Over 700 volunteers from Yell County, Ark., have reported to Gen. STEELE for duty.

Two infantry regiments are being raised at Batesville.

The Escape of Dr. Wm. P. Rucker--Liberality of Ohio Farmers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 7.

WM. P. RUCKER, who recently escaped from the Richmond Prison, arrived at Gauley Bridge, Va., to-day.

The farmers around Dayton, Ohio, made a grand demonstration in that city to-day, bringing in 325 loads of wood, 28 drays of flour, and 60 wagon-loads of farm produce for the families of volunteers. They promise to repeat the donation in January.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE SITUATION

Our Forces Have Gained Important Advantages.

They Hold Possession of the Raccoon Valley.

The Question of Subsisting Our Army at Chattanooga Settled.

From Richmond papers of Friday received at Fortress Monroe, we obtain the following:

ATLANTA, Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Yankees maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced.

The Yankees shell our forces incessantly.

The floods in Tennessee have demolished all the Yankee pontoons.

The Yankee advance has reached Florence.

We occupy Loudon, which places us within 23 miles of Knoxville, behind the defenses of the enemy.

The enemy are raiding the country near Huntsville, committing great depredations.

Their raids are more disastrous than any of their preceding ones in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

BRAGG has it in his power to muzzle the telegraph, but he cannot muzzle the mails.

The enemy have gained important advantages within the last 48 hours, which, unless they are counteracted, will place the question of subsisting his army in Chattanooga beyond all doubt.

Interesting Details of the Battle at Brown's Ferry--Lists of Casualties.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1863.

Gen. HOOKER, who, with a large force, has been marching toward this place from Bridgeport, had a sharp engagement with the enemy this morning, about 1 o'clock. His advance, under the command of Col. ORLAND SMITH, had been skirmishing with the enemy since they had left Shell Mound, driving them everywhere before them. Last night they encamped near Brown's Ferry, some five miles from here.

During the night it was discovered that the enemy had taken possession of a hill near Lookout Mountain and a spur of the Raccoon Ridge. This hill commanded the road and railroad, and thus virtually separated HOOKER's two corps, while it gave the enemy a position at which to concentrate their forces so as to fall on either corps with the greatest advantages on their side. Gen. HOOKER at once perceived the importance of the position, and ordered Col. SMITH's brigade forward to take the hill. They were commanded to fix bayonets, and in the bright moonlight, the boys turned out right gallantly to the work. They remembered the glory they had gained on the Potomac, and determined to lose none of it in the hills of Tennessee. With steady tread the brigade, composed of the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts in the advance, and the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York and Fifty-fifth Ohio as a support, marched up the hill to charge a foe of whose numbers they were in total ignorance.

When half way up the hill and across the railroad, the enemy opened a heavy fire, and our gallant boys fell on all sides. Still they fought on with the bravery of veterans, and after an hour of as hard fighting as has been known in this war, the enemy fell back, taking off some of their killed and wounded. Col. SMITH's forces then entered their breastworks and took 37 prisoners, as well as all their intrenching tools. To-day our men are busy at work with the picks and shovels left by the discomfited enemy in their sudden retreat. In a ride over the battle-field we noticed a squad burying the dead, while at a short distance off the enemy's shells were bursting among the trees. They kept up a fire from their batteries on Lookout Mountain, but their missiles fell a few hundred yards short of our lines. His many friends will regret to learn that Capt. BUCHWALTER, of Circleville, was mortally wounded while leading a skirmishing party, and died to day. He was a good man, a gentleman and a true soldier.

His gallantry has been proved on the bloody fields of Chancellorsville and the late Bull Run fight, and his death, glorious though it was, will bring sorrow to many a heart. The brave Col. UNDERWOOD, of the Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, was also mortally wounded. We heard HOOKER's boys to-day saying that old LONGSTREET was the same old fellow wherever met, and that they were ready to meet him under any sky or under any circumstances.

To-day Gens. GRANT, THOMAS, WHITAKER and others visited the battle-field, and when the first-mentioned learned the position of affairs and how our men had behaved, a look of satisfaction could be plainly seen on his face. At the same time of the fight at Brown's Ferry the enemy had attacked a wagon train in Gen. GRANT's brigade. They killed several men, horses and mules, but were promptly repulsed.

Our position now is a strong one, and cannot be forced by LONGSTREET and his Georgia militia or Virginia veterans. When the attack was made on the train, some of the mules got loose and stampeded toward the rebel lines. The enemy thought it was a cavalry charge, and one of their companies fled in confusion. This is another act to be put down to the credit of the army mules.

Below we give a list of the killed and wounded of Col. SMITH's brigade, which can be relied on as accurate. We obtained it from the brigade Surgeon, to whom, as well as Capts. STONE and MADERIA, of Col. SMITH's Staff, we are indebted for many favors.

On our front there is nothing new to record. Most of those wounded last night are in no great danger of loss of life or limb. The rebels were certainly not armed with the most fatal guns, or they would have killed more than they did, for they had the best of chances as the force marched up the hill to charge them.

Regarding rations and forage, better times are daily expected. Below town, in the direction of the scene of the fight, last night, corn is tolerably abundant.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thirty-third Massachusetts.

Killed—Adjt. N. P. Mudge. Mortally wounded—Col. A. B. Underwood.

Company C—Killed—Corp. John Ryan, N. Simpson. Wounded—Lieut. Oswego Jones, Sergt. J. J. Crowley, Corp. G. J. Carter, Joseph Bennett, Patrick Keys, Tim. O'Conner, Joseph Quinton, Edwin Small.

Company D—Killed—Corp. Buckston Alvin. Wounded—Corp. A. J. Patton, Corp. E. Manning, A. Brown, E. W. Davis, E. P. Bortwell, C. K. Haynes, L. Sibley, J. A. Perry, G. A. Page, Jos. Rooney.

Company E—Killed—Lieut. Jos. P. Burrage, Corp. N. Crocker, Corp. John Mayo, John J. Hutchins. Wounded—Capt. Geo. M. Walker, Sergt. Geo. H. Williams, Corp. E. R. Churchill, Corp. G. S. Whitcomb, W. G. Pand, David Ware, W. H. Wright, E. W. Wright.

Company F—Killed—Lieut. Jos. Hill, Sergts. C. A. Adams, F. Knapp; J. C. Wheat. Wounded—Capt. E. J. Costell, Corps G. W. Bohanon, F. Ritkers; F. Halpin, T. Murray, S. McLaughlin, Wm. Cook, S. M. Coats, T. Scotchburn, Wm. Wilson, J. Miller, Sam. Canning, Benj. Merrill.

Company H—Killed—Daniel McMahan. Wounded—Capt. E. B. Blassland, Lieut. A. Wilch, Sergt. J. W. Speer, Corps. Jos. H. Merserve, M. C. Berry, F. E. Commett; W. O. Gurley.

Company I—Killed—Sergt. O. C. Smith, Corp. G. H. Clark, Mathew Grady, L. R. Howard. Wounded—Corp. H. Brady, B. H. Bowman, Geo. M. Clark, Geo. Towley.

Company K—Killed—Sergt. O. Bullard, Corp. A. H. Johnson, John M. Davis, Rufus F. Fisher, M. Ferror. Wounded—Sergt. J. M. Drake, Geo. C. Merrill, Corp. J. N. Godfrey, A. N. Fish, John D. Harris, M. D. Scribue.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York.—Company A—Killed—Herman C. Gardner. Wounded—R. C. Albro, Sergeant M. Hemis.

Company B—Killed—M. Gergan.

Company F—Killed—Wm. Q. Huggins, O. K. Russel. Total in the brigade—84 wounded and 109 killed.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio though in the brigade, was held as a reserve and was not in the fight. The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New-York had a similar position, but received a portion of one of the enemy's volleys.

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 7.

The State election in Minnesota on Tuesday last, resulted in the election of STEPHEN MILLER, the Union candidate for Governor.

The correspondence of the *Journal* says, that MILLER's majority will not be less than 10,000.

The City of St. Paul gave 500 Union majority, and the county 225, which is a gain of 1,000.

The Steamship Adriatic.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Nov. 7,

The steamship *Adriatic* from Galway *via* St. John's N. F., for New-York, sails at 10 o'clock tomorrow (Sunday) morning.

—A sister of Maj.-Gen. Grant recently married a Methodist clergyman in Covington, Ky.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

THE PROVOST-MARSHALSHIP ABOLISHED.

The office of Provost-Marshal to the War Department was this day abolished, and the place so famous and so dreaded on the avenue, directed to be closed to the transaction of business. Col. BAKER received thirty days' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will have the privilege of recruiting his battalion of cavalry to a full regiment.

RICHMOND RETAIL PRICES.

The following is a list of the retail prices of the articles named, as furnished us by a gentleman who left the rebel Capital last week:

Flour, ₩ bbl	$75 00
Corn meal, ₩ bushel	10 00
Bacon, ₩ lb	2 00
Lard, ₩ lb	2 50
Beef, (tough.) ₩ lb	1 25@1 50
Beef tripe, ₩ lb	1 00
Beef liver, ₩ lb	1 00
Beef shanks, each	5 00
Beef tails, each	75
Sausage, ₩ lb	1 50
Butter, ₩ lb	4 50
Cheese, ₩ lb	3 00
Irish potatoes, ₩ quart	50
Sweet potatoes, ₩ quart	1 00
Cabbages, each	1 00@3 00
Beans, (butter,) ₩ quart	1 50
Peas, (black-eyed,) ₩ quart	1 00
Eggs, ₩ dozen	2 00
Shad, (salt,) each	3 00
Herrings, ₩ dozen	5 00
Molasses, (common,) ₩ gallon	10 00
Sugar, ₩ lb	3 00
Coffee, ₩ lb	7 00@10 00
Tea, (very scarce,)	15 00
Parched wheat, substitute for coffee,) ₩ gallon	2 00
Milk, ₩ quart	1 00
Apples, each	25
Onions, each	25
Turnips, ₩ bunch of 6	1 00
Oysters, ₩ gallon	12 00
Alewives, each	50
Chickens, ₩ pair	5 00
Hens, each	4 00
Geese, each	10 00
Turkies, each	10 00@18 00
Pumpkins, each	5 00

Woolen cloths, the manufacture of which Mr. JOHN E. TACKETT is largely engaged in at Manchester, near Richmond, are now selling at $35 ₩ yard. These goods are used mainly in clothing the rebel army.

The wages paid to mechanics in Richmond average about $3 per day. A few, however, can command four or five dollars, on account of special privileges granted good workmen employed directly or indirectly in the service of the rebel Government.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 7.

DEDICATION OF THE GETTYSBURGH CEMETERY.

Marshal LAMON is perfecting his part of the arrangements for the dedication of the Gettysburgh Cemetery. All heads of Departments, and other prominent public officers here, will be present, if their public duties will permit of them so doing, and the President has repeated his purpose to attend the ceremonies, unless prevented by unforseen circumstances.

RELIEF FOR THE MONEY MARKET.

The disposition of the Government is to do everything in its power to promptly relieve the stringency of the money market in the great Atlantic cities. Arrangements have been made which it is thought cannot fail to secure this most desirable end in a few days.

THE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.

Mr. BONANAN, who was captured in the neighborhood of Occoquan last Christmas and lately returned to his home in Alexandria, has, among other things, informed the *Journal* that Castle Thunder is the only prison in Richmond where prisoners are allowed to purchase anything.

Shortly after the battle of Chickamauga about 200 wounded prisoners arrived at Richmond from the field. They were almost all in a famishing and starving condition. They were three days on the road between the two points, and all they had to eat during that time was four hard crackers each. On their arrival at Richmond they were taken to Libby Prison, where they laid two days longer without having their wounds dressed, and during all which time they had not a mouthful to eat. Some of them who were fortunate enough to have a little money, offered as high as $5 for a loaf of bread, but the officer in charge would not let it be carried to them.

Mr. BONANAN left Richmond on the flag-of-truce boat in company with about 200 other Union prisoners. When the vessel neared Drury's Bluff the prisoners were made to lie flat down on the deck, and a special guard was placed over them, that they might be prevented from seeing the fortifications.

J. R. DODGE, in behalf of the Onio Relief Association, visited Annapolis to-day, and having returned hither, he reports that of the 180 invalid prisoners who arrived there on Thursday about 40 have died up to the present time, while others seem to be in a dying condition. Every possible remedial attention and care is now bestowed upon these unfortunate soldiers, of whom 24 are from Ohio. They all exhibit frightful signs of general debility and disease—the effects of exposure and privation of the comforts of life. Not only were they nearly stripped of their clothing when they arrived at Richmond, but their money was taken from them at the office of the rebel Provost-Marshal, with the promise that it should be returned: and they know of no instance in which it was returned, consequently they were without means to purchase necessaries. Moreover, the Union officers, their fellow prisoners, were under constant surveillance to prevent their extending to these men the smallest possible relief. They express the greatest solicitude for the rescue of the perishing prisoners now on Belle Island, numbering 3,000 men, who are treated as inhumanly as they were themselves.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Evening Star.

The steamship *Evening Star*, Capt. W. R. BELL, from New-Orleans Oct. 31, and Havana Nov. 3, arrived at this port last evening. Oct. 31, in the river, passed steamers *Columbia*, *George Cromwell* and *Mississippi*, and schooners *Ned* and *Wm. Burrows*, bound up. Nov. 3, coming out from Havana, met brig *Wappo*, bound in.

We are indebted to WM. H. FIELD, Esq., Purser of the *Evening Star*, for prompt delivery of our newspaper files. They contain no news.

DISPATCH FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 6.

The hospital steamer *McDougal* has arrived from New-Orleans, 24th. Among the passengers is Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, *en route* for Washington; also about 100 discharged and furloughed soldiers from Gen. BANKS' army.

The Fight at Pine Bluff, Ark.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 7.

Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, just arrived from an extended trip in Southeast Missouri, reports that part of the State free from organized bodies of rebel troops, but that bushwhackers continue to commit depredations there.

The *Democrat's* Little Rock correspondent gives particulars of the recent fight at Pine Bluff, Ark. The attack was made on the 25th ultimo by 4,000 rebel cavalry under MARMADUKE and CORBETT. The garrison consisted of about 700 infantry under Col. CLAYTON, and they were fortified in the Court-house surrounded by barricading the streets leading thereto with cotton bales.

The rebels approached from three directions, but, after repeated charges, during which CLAYTON's artillery played havoc in their ranks, they were repulsed, and driven from the town, leaving 300 killed and wounded in our hands. Our loss was 11 killed 33 wounded.

FROM PARIS.

The National Polish Government--The Russian Festivities, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

A new paper called *La Pologne* (Poland) has just been started at Paris and Brussels in the French language; that is to say, it is printed for appearances at Brussels, but managed at Paris, which is destined to be the organ of the secret Government of Poland, and a promoter of the national cause. The editor of the paper, who did me the honor of a call, and who desired me to make this notice of his paper, in the hope that some of the friends of Poland in America might be willing to help along the enterprise, gave me some curious details on the mysterious body called the "National Government of Warsaw." This body, it appears, comprehends about twenty thousand members, of whom ten are the Executive Committee, or Government proper. You have already published many examples of the faithful manner in which this this secret body is obeyed, of the frightful and inevitable executions by assassination which take place in accordance with its decrees, of the manner in which it directs the movements in the field and conducts the general affairs of the rebellion, and also accounts of the many and fruitless attempts of the Muscovite police to discover this "National Government" and its archives, for archives it has. This Committee of ten, which has power to fill vacancies in its body from the 20,000 affiliated members, and which has, in fact, been several times renewed on account of arrests of its members from various causes—some of whom, no doubt, were among the victims executed by the Russian Governor—continues its organization and its operations, without the police ever having once discovered one item of evidence sufficient to condemn a man in an ordinary court of justice. Every house in Warsaw has been ransacked from top to bottom, and suspected people in every walk of life, from the highest to the lowest, have been arrested, and either executed, exiled, or held under arrest; and still the operations of the "National Government" go on. A few weeks ago the secret newspaper issued from time to time by the Committee, contained an address in Hebrew characters to the Jewish Poles, and soon afterward all the printing-offices in which Hebrew types were found which corresponded to those in the address, were suppressed on suspicion. Four days days afterward another address from the Committee appeared, printed on one side of a slip in Hebrew and on the other in Polish, and both in exactly the same types as those used in the number of the Committee's newspaper which had caused the confiscation of the printing-offices. What is more curious still, this very address bears a number, (2,249, if I recollect rightly, for I had it in my hands,) showing that the Committee has archives! The Russian Government, in order the better to pursue their researches after this all-powerful and yet impalpable Government, have divided Warsaw into twelve arrondissements, which again are divided into sections. At the head of each section there is a Chief of Police, but the National Committee have managed to put several of their affiliated members into these offices, and thus, in the double capacity of Chief of the Russian Police and affiliated member of the National Government, the latter is enabled continually to throw Gen. MOURAVIEFF and his agents off the track. If ever the people of Poland regain their lost independence the history of this mysterious Committee will be the most curious and the most terrible of its kind which has yet seen the light.

The remarks in the *Times*, condemning the attempts made in New-York to exclude the French and English naval officers from the festivities offered to the Russian officers, have been reproduced here, and have done good in the right direction. There is no dignity in being impolite even to an enemy, and there is surely nothing to be gained by it. The great nations of Europe are in the habit of being polite up to the very moment the first gun is fired, and it is thus in fact that they believe they show their greatness.

The London *Times*, as you will see, contains an article on the Russian festivities at New-York, written in the worst spirit of that paper, and in which Mr. LINCOLN is compared to Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and the cause of the South declared to be the same as that of Poland. It remained for a French paper, the *Siecle*, which knows less about America than our cousins in England, to show up the fallacy of this comparison and the utter vileness and vindictiveness of the English writer who could have penned such an argument.

There is much excitement to-day about the Duke DE MORNY, who has received a blow on the head from his horse, which it is feared will put his life in danger. MALAKOFF.

THE CALL FOR NEW TROOPS.

Proclamation of Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky.

The President's call for 300,000 volunteers, to serve three years or during the war, to fill up the old regiments, makes the allotment to Kentucky of 12,000 to be raised.

This call must be met, either by volunteers, or by draft, at an early day. The 5th of January is set by the President as the time of ordering the draft. This will give time for Congress to repeal the $300 exemption.

Volunteers will receive the liberal bounty and increased pay offered by the Government; the conscript will not. Volunteers select their own company and regiment—the conscript will be assigned without regard to his wishes. The volunteer will be honored by his companions in arms and by his country—the conscript will not.

Recruiting officers will be detailed from the various regiments and assigned their recruiting posts by the Adjutant-General. The proportion due from each county, to equalize the service from the commencement of the war, will be made known by the Adjutant-General, and notice thereof given. Each county will be required to furnish its allotment either in volunteers or conscripts.

Recruiting for the twelve months' service will cease with the authorities heretofore given, so soon as the regiments forming are filled.

Let no man say he would volunteer if it were for defence of the State or to serve in the State. Facts answer such declarations. For months you have been called on for such service, and failed to respond. This service is now closed to you.

Kentucky now is, and must continue to be, exposed so long as there are rebel armies in the field. Guerrilla raids will cease when the rebel armies are broken up. The only security to your State against invasions and raids, is the destruction of the rebel armies. Were our old regiments full, even to the minimum, the days of rebellion would be numbered, and but few. The true defence of your State, therefore, is the filling the old regiments now in the field. This will give a crushing force, which must soon sweep the rebel armies from the field.

It's better for you, and for the service that you enlist in the old regiments. It secures you from much of the dangers of camp and field, and greatly increases your efficiency as a soldier. These regiments are now historic. They are ennobled by deeds of brave suffering and lofty heroism. Their banners bear inscriptions of living memories. By volunteering, you will become a sharer in those living memories and historic glories. If you would preserve the honorable name of your country, volunteer. If you would not humiliate your noble companions in arms, volunteer. If you would save your homes and State from desolation, and your country from ruin, volunteer. If you would not shame the memory of your fathers, volunteer. Remember, that Kentucky has never waited for a draft. Kentucky patriotism is not constrained, but is the voluntary homage of loyalty to the Government of our fathers. It is the inner voice of love to our free institutions, which voluntarily responds to the call for defence of the priceless heritage. Frame no excuses; the call admits of none. Kentucky will meet her allotment. It is noble to meet it voluntarily. Look to the honor of your respective counties, for equality will be enforced.

The defence of your homes, your State, your Government, your liberties, the vindication of your honor, the veneration for the memories of your fathers, all the cherished hopes of the future, urge you to a prompt, voluntary response to this call to duty. Kentuckians, who will hesitate? We shall see.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

Nov. 4, 1863

INTERESTING FROM REBELDOM.

Treatment of the Prisoners Taken by the Rebels.

Shocking Brutality Threatened by the Richmond Press.

OPERATIONS AT CHARLESTON.

Hints at the Rebel Defensive Devices.

THE PROVISION QUESTION

GLIMPSES AT CONFEDERATE POLITICS.

Richmond papers of late dates furnish us the following interesting extracts, in addition to those already published:

PRISONERS IN REBEL HANDS.

TOO MANY PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 31.

The exchange of *sick and wounded* prisoners, but of no others, still proceeds. One hundred and eighty-five Confederate soldiers, all maimed or wounded, were delivered at City Point the day before yesterday. In exchange for them one hundred and eighty-five Yankee prisoners, all in the same or a worse condition, were placed on board the flag-of-truce boat. A detachment of the Richmond Ambulance Committee went down to take charge of the moving of these mangled wretches, and provided also with refreshments and comforts for the alleviation of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures on both sides. It is right to mention that our Committee received the grateful acknowledgments of the Yankee officer in command of the boat, for the care and tenderness with which they moved and handled the dismal freight which they put on board his ship.

This is sad work. All these prisoners on both sides were unfit to be moved in their present condition; and many of them forfeit their lives in the process of recovering their liberty. It is a cruel necessity which our enemies impose upon us, by sending us none but the maimed and suffering, who are likely, as they hope, to be of no future service in our army; because our authorities have no alternative but to drag an equal number from their beds of pain, to make the suitable return. It is a wanton and barbarous aggravation of the inevitable horrors of war.

From the observations of the Ambulance Committee, it appears that there was a very marked contrast between the two sets of prisoners, thus crossing each other under precisely the same circumstances. The Yankees—among whom it was remarked this time that there were scarcely any foreigners—were despondent, sulky, heedless and abject; our men were gay, cheery and hopeful, and, with loud cheers and unanimous stamping of crutches, hailed the land of Dixie. This conforms to the remark often made by neutral observers as to the spirit and bearing of the two armies.

We understand very well the policy of the enemy in making so many difficulties about the exchange of prisoners, and in breaking up the arrangement of the cartel, save as regards the sick and wounded. They feel themselves strong in the numbers of their people, such as they are, and in their ability to bring over hordes of hungry Europeans to replace those who may fall or be taken; and they hope, by degrees, if they have luck, to make our armies despicable in numbers, being quite willing that we should keep their men in prison till the end of the war, knowing that they have far more than a compensation in keeping from the field an equal, or even smaller number of ours. It is a compliment to the Confederate soldier; and in that point of view we may derive some comfort from this policy; but it is not the less a barbarous and brutal one.

We believe there are too many prisoners taken in this war—far more than in any other of which history makes mention—and perhaps something will be gained if the breaking off of the cartel shall induce soldiers on both sides not to be taken prisoners. We certainly recommend it to our men not to surrender; if they do so, their lot is probably to be crowded in such filthy dens as Fort Delaware, till the end of the war; only to be exchanged when their health is broken utterly, so that they can be of no use, either to the cause or to themselves. If our words could, by any means, reach the Yankee soldiers, we would tell them that their fate also, if they come here as prisoners, cannot be a very bright one this coming Winter. It is true, our authorities do what they fairly can—with justice to our own people—to give them humane usage, and that our medical officers afford them every assistance in their power, but there are 13,000 of them now in Richmond, not to mention those detained in other places. There is here, if not a scarcity, at least a great dearth of provisions, and not less of fuel; while, as to the medicines, they are "contraband of war," and our enemies use extreme diligence in keeping them from us altogether. *We would assure those Yankee soldiers that death on the field were far better than captivity here this Winter, and would accordingly counsel them also not to be taken alive.*

BRUTALITY OF THE REBELS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 29.

A few Yankee prisoners continue to be brought to the city every day by the Central cars, but this is very far from being a subject of rejoicing with our citizens. We have none thousand of them in this city and four thousand on Belle Isle, and the question which forces itself upon the attention of every one who gives the matter a thought is, now are they to be fed? The Government will not agree to exchange them, *and we certainly cannot find them in victuals much longer.* They have already eaten up all our beef and have begun upon the sheep.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 30.

The proper authorities are debating the question of the removal of the twelve thousand Yankee prisoners from Richmond to some other point not so circumscribed for food, and where it can be had at less expense and in greater abundance, without affecting the necessities of the people. Danville, or some location on the James River Canal, is spoken of. We are glad the question has been started, and the citizens of Richmond will do all in their power to help them to a decision.

The Yankee Government, under the laws of civilized warfare and the cartel, are entitled to these men, and if they will not take them, *let them be put where the cold weather and scant fare will thin them out in accordance with the laws of nature.*

THE FOOD QUESTION.

MEAT, FUEL AND YANKEES.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 30.

Beef ought to be selling now at 65 to 70 cents a pound, in accordance with the proposed arrangements between the butchers and the Government. It is quoted in yesterday morning's report of the markets at a *dollar to a dollar and a half a pound.* The butchers say they are unable to get cattle, and may be compelled to close their stalls for the want of meat to sell.

Coal commands readily thirty dollars a ton. No cont

made a statement which illustrates the pernicious policy of wholesale impressment pursued by the agents of the Government in this city. A party had purchased forty-five head of beef-cattle, in one of the lower counties, at a cost of between eight and nine thousand dollars. They grazed them some two or three months. At the time they would have brought about $17,000 in the Richmond market. The enemy making a raid in that country succeeded in getting nine of them, and the remaining 36 were brought to Richmond, where they were valued at fifty cents gross, amounting to $12,122 50. The impressing officer came around, however, valued them at 20 cents gross, ($4,849,) and impressed them. The difference in the market price and that of the Government amounted to $7,273 50. The same parties brought 91 sheep to Richmond, which were valued at 65 cents gross, amounting to $4,222 75. They were impressed at 30 cents gross, amounting to $2,730, making a difference of $2,119. The total loss of these enterprising marketmen, exclusive of their loss from the enemy, their expenses and trouble, amounted to $9,392 50. At this rate it may readily be presumed very few individuals will be found daring enough to bring their meat to this market during the present season and the coming Winter.

PRICKS FAR SOUTH.

The Mobile *Register* makes the following hit at the high prices in that market:

"The week past has been ordinary in every branch of business, with no great variation in prices. In fact the only rise we note was in sweet potatoes, which had been selling at $5, and now sell readily at retail at $7 ₩ bushel. Fruit is very dear—apples are selling at 50c. to $1 apiece, and oranges also are retailing at 75c. to $1 apiece, although yesterday a lot of 1,200 were sold at 19c. apiece to the hucksters. The crop of oranges is fair this year. Our meat market has not changed much in two weeks as to price, but the supply, in appearance at least, is shorter, especially as to variety; the quality is not so good either. We hope, however, soon to chronicle extensive arrivals of beef and cattle from the country; and though this may not affect prices, it may improve the quality. Bacon is retailing at $2 50 to $2 75 ₩ lb. Lard is still selling at $4 ₩ lb., and butter at $5. Vegetables of all sorts are in market, but at such prices that we do not want to publish them."

PRICKS IN MIDDLE GEORGIA.

The *Countryman* gives the following annexed list of prices in Putnam County, Georgia:

"Bacon, $1 25 to $1 50 ₩ lb; beef, 25c. to 30c.; lard, $1 to $1 50 ₩ lb.; corn, for corn meal, $1 50 to $2 ₩ bushel; wheat, rye or barley, $5 to $7; corn in the ear, $1 25 to $1 50; flour, $20 ₩ 100; sorghum syrup, $4 to $5 ₩ gallon; washed, clean wool, $5 to $6 ₩ lb., wool hats, $10 to $12 apiece."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

A DEMAND FOR BRAGG'S REMOVAL.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 30.

In a private letter it was my privilege to see, in reply to a gentleman who had written to him on the occasion of the late victory of Chickamauga, saying, "The Confederacy embraces you! He generous, and cease to have enemies," Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, with more than Roman virtue, says: "No man in my position, dear sir, can 'cease to have enemies.' For doing his duty, bad and indolent men will denounce him. For neglecting it, good men will and ought to do it. Of the two, I prefer the former." In the light of this sentiment, the antecedents of this renowned hero become more than illustrious—they are sublime. MARLBOROUGH.

Oct. 15, 1863.

All men will unite with our friend "Marlborough" in admiration of the noble sentiments he quotes from Gen. BRAGG. And, as to "enemies," Gen. BRAGG has none in the office of the *Enquirer*. Here he has warm admiration, kind wishes and generous hopes for his continued usefulness to our country and its cause. But neither the noble sentiments of Gen. BRAGG, nor the greatest admiration of his friends will supply *that confidence which we feel compelled to assert Gen Bragg has utterly lost.*

Confidence in the military capacity of the General is the first prerequisite to every and any success, and when once this is lost, when the subordinate officers and men cease to regard their General with exalted and implicit trust, all discipline is gone, and the prospect of usefulness grows dim and unpromising. *That Gen. Bragg no longer enjoys the confidence of his army cannot be disputed*, since it is asserted upon evidence that we cannot question, that *every Maj.-Gen. of the army*, except BUCKNER and Lieut.-Gen. LONGSTREET, (restrained by considerations of personal delicacy,) *united in memorializing the President for a change of commanders.* These division Generals spoke not only their own sentiments, but represented the army, and with such feelings between the army and its commander, it *is impossible that success can attend that army. A separation must take place; either Gen. Bragg must cease to command the army, or, we fear, the army will soon refuse to be commanded by Gen. Bragg.* This reported memorial, it actually presented to the President, places upon him the responsibility of Gen. BRAGG's continuance; and more than this, all future disasters which may attend that army will be directly chargeable to the President, if he persists in retaining Gen. BRAGG. We put it, therefore, to the President, with all the earnestness of friendship that he will not take upon himself so fearful a responsibility; but yielding to a necessity which, however much it may be regretted, cannot now be obviated, remove an obnoxious commander, and give increased efficiency to a splendid and gallant army.

But is there no sacrifice that Gen. BRAGG should make? He knows the state of feelings between himself and his subordinate officers. Will he not, forgetting his own personal wishes, demand a removal, or at least that another General be appointed to the command? We implore him, as we have the President, to solve this difficulty by requesting the President to call Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON to the command of the army.

The recall of Gen. JOHNSTON to the command of that army would be the practical burying of hostilities and unfriendly feelings that have already done irreparable injury to our country's cause. It would be the inauguration of an era of good feeling from which would date our final success. The whole Southwest would hail such a recall as the harbinger of returning victory.

With Gen. JOHNSTON in command and Gen. BRAGG as second, or Chief of Staff, the usefulness of both officers would be called into service, the prejudices of the subordinate officers respectfully consulted, and yet Gen. BRAGG's great usefulness not lost to the army. As at present arranged, the great military capacities of Gen. JOHNSTON, which we have reason to believe are highly appreciated by the President, are lost in the cat-breaks of the Mississippi. We are, perhaps, better able to ascertain public sentiment than the President can be. No man speaks to him unless to agree with him; he hears but one side of public sentiment; but we hear and read both.

We should not now undertake to express an opinion if we did not believe *we see gathering a storm whose fury may do much harm to our cause, and give the President much mortification.* President DAVIS is an object of attachment from all classes of the people; he enjoys their confidence, and has enlisted sentiments far kinder than the most exalted respect. But, nevertheless, *there are those with whom he is not the favorite that he is with the great mass of the people.* To undermine that popularity; to withdraw that respect; to misrepresent his conduct; to present him as a self-willed and stubborn man, consulting private pique and personal malice, is the constant effort of active and industrious men. Gen. JOHNSTON, with an insignificant command in Mississippi, and Gen. BRAGG, retained without the confidence of the army in Tennessee, are potent and powerful examples for the malice and misrepresentation of these men.

A RECRUITING DODGE.

The special correspondent of the *Appeal*, near Chattanooga, writes as follows, under date of Oct. 22: "A rule has just been adopted by Gen. BRAGG and issued to the army, which, more than any other, promises the good result so long and effectually sought to be accomplished by other means, namely, the increase of the army. We have had our bounty laws and conscript acts, both of which are now practically dead letters. It has been reserved to one of our Colonels, W. F. GRAY, of the Hampton Legion of South Carolina, and through him Gen. JENKINS, his brigade commander, (now commanding Hood's division,) to devise a plan which has superseded the necessity of other legislation, filled their own command approximately to the usual maximum, and has been productive of the best results. The same system has been now adopted by Gen. BRAGG, and, under date of Oct. 18, he issues a general order, of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE, Missionary Ridge, Oct. 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 187.—In order to augment the strength of the army and to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home and to provide for their families during the coming Winter, the following rule is adopted:

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.

2. The recruit must be received and mustered into service and be doing duty in the company before the application for furlough is forwarded.

3. In all applications made in pursuance of section first, the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit, who has been mustered into the service, and is present with the company doing duty.

4. All applications for furloughs under this order will be forwarded to these headquarters, where final action upon them will be had.

By command of Gen. BRAGG.

GEO. WM. BRENT, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

The effect of this, when known at home, will be to make a recruiting officer of every father, mother, sister and *wife—especially the latter*—with whom, undoubtedly, the *infantry are ever popular.* Those who seek to evade the conscript act will be hunted out and reported. The *quasi*-exempt will be compelled to show his papers, and every man within the prescribed ages, capable of bearing arms, will be made to exchange his place at home for the temporary gratification to families and friends of a visit from the war-worn, battle-scarred son, brother and husband. In South Carolina, as before stated, the plan has worked admirably, and when it becomes known throughout the Confederacy that able-bodied men can thus be made to take the place of furloughed soldiers, we shall have an augmentation of our forces in the field as gratifying to our leaders as it will prove valuable to the country at large.

Lieut. HUGH FARLEY, of Gen. KERSHAW's Staff, who, for his gallantry in the battle of Chickamauga, was detached, with four other kindred spirits from various divisions of the army, to carry the twenty-five captured flags to Richmond, has returned. But he gives an account of the mission which ought to put to the blush every man connected with the department to which the embassy was sent. He states that on arriving at the Capital, the flags were taken, tumbled into a wagon, drawn by a negro to headquarters, and there, without ceremony, without even a recognition of the brave men who had borne them from the field, they were turned over to the clerks of the War Department, like so many pieces of flannel. Had such an event occurred under the *régime* of NAPOLEON, or Queen VICTORIA, or any other Government on the face of the earth, it would have been hailed with acclamation by a grateful people, and the representatives of the army would have been crowned with the laurel they deserve and received substantial testimonials to their gallantry; but it is reserved to the young Republic of the South, whose armies are regarded by the whole civilized world as the embodiment of high-souled valor, to ignore all such considerations, to forget the precious blood poured out by our ragged boys that she may be great and glorious, and coolly to turn her back upon the army by whose bravery, devotion and heroic sacrifices these emblems of their achievement were won and given to their national mother. It is a mortifying fact to the army that the sleek, well-fed officials of Richmond have not sufficient gratitude in their souls to have acknowledged this gift by at least a welcome grasp of the sun-browned hands of their representatives, and through them said, 'thank you,' to their comrades. A wonderful way of stimulating soldiers, is it not, Messieurs?

A SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS.

A correspondent of the Marietta (Ga.) *Rebel* thus sketches a speech delivered to the troops in front of Chattanooga by JEFF. DAVIS:

"He began by paying a warm tribute to their gallantry, displayed on the bloody field of Chickamauga, defeating the largely superior forces of the enemy, who had boasted their ability to penetrate the heart of Georgia, and driving them like sheep into a pen, and protected by strong intrenchments, from which naught but an indisposition to sacrifice unnecessarily the precious lives of our brave and patriotic soldiers, prevented us from driving them. But, he said, they had given still higher evidence of their courage, patriotism and resolute determination to live freemen or die freemen, by their patient endurance and buoyant, cheerful spirits, amid privations and sufferings from half rations, thin blankets, ragged clothes and shoeless feet, than given by baring their breasts to the enemy.

He reminded them that obedience was the first duty of a soldier, remarking that when he was a youth a veteran officer said to him: 'My son, remember that obedience is the soldier's first duty. If your commanding officer orders you to burn your neighbor's house down, and to sit on the ridge pole till it falls in, do it.' The President said, this is an exaggerated statement of the duty, but prompt, unquestioning obedience of subordinates to their superiors could not be too highly recommended. If the subordinate stops to consider the propriety of an order, the delay may derange the superior's whole plan, and the opportune moment for achieving a success, or averting a defeat, may be irretrievably lost.

He alluded to the boast of our enemy that, on the occupation of East Tennessee, they would heavily recruit their army and subjugate us with the aid of our own people; but the boast has not been fulfilled. He said the proper course to pursue toward the misguided people of East Tennessee was, not to deride and abuse them, but to employ reason and conciliation to disabuse them of their error; that all of us had once loved and revered the old flag of the Union; that he had fought under its folds, and for fifteen years had striven to maintain the Constitution of our fathers in its purity, but in vain. It could not be saved from the grasping ambition for power and greed of gain of the Yankees, and he had to relinquish it. The error of the misguided among us was, that they clung longer than we do to what was once a common sentiment and feeling of us all, and, he repeated, they must be reasoned with and conciliated.

In closing, he expressed his deep conviction of our eventual success under the blessing of Providence, and expected the Army of Tennessee, when they should resume active operations, not to pause on the banks of the Cumberland, but to plant our banners permanently on the banks of the Ohio. This, he believed, would be done. As the humble representative of the people, he returned their grateful thanks to the Army of Tennessee for what they had already accomplished, and fervently invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon all officers and men composing it."

SPEECH OF GEN. BRAGG.

Gen. BRAGG was then lustily called for, and responded, briefly and pointedly, as follows: "My brother soldiers: It would be presumption in me to attempt to address you after what has been said to you by our distinguished Executive. You can make better speeches than I can—such as you have made from Shiloh to Chickamauga, at Richmond, at Perryville and Murfreesboro. It is my office to record your speeches for you, and this I have endeavored to do to the best of my ability. I therefore return you my thanks, and beg you to excuse me from further remarks."

This good hit was received with cheers, and the soldiers separated.

THE POLK EMBROGLIO.

The Marietta *Rebel* publishes the following explanation of the causes which led to the suspension of Gens. POLK and HILL:

"Gen. POLK left Gen. BRAGG's headquarters at 10 o'clock at night, under orders to attack at daylight. He was accompanied by Gen. BRECKENRIDGE. On their way they met a staff officer of Gen. HILL, to whom Gen. POLK communicated his order. Upon reaching his headquarters he dispatched orders to his own division Generals, and to Gen. HILL. The former received them and was prepared to execute them at the hour designated. But Gen. HILL failed to receive those addressed to him, being in the rear. The messenger returned about daybreak, reporting that he could not find Gen. HILL. Gen. POLK then sent orders to Gen. HILL's division commanders direct, mounted his horse, and with his Staff rode to the front. This is the upshot of the matter just as it transpired. Some persons blame Gen. POLK for failing to arrest Gen. HILL at once. Suppose he had done so—what then? Might not the plans of the day have been disarranged far beyond any benefits to be derived from the arrest of a commanding officer at such a time? Both Generals were of the same grade, and it is questionable whether such a step might not have been considered tyrannical, arbitrary and unnecessary. At all events, it could have done no good, and might have done harm."

THE PACHA'S RAMS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Oct. 28.

Nothing is more strange than to observe that the Confederates on the continent should appear to feel so deep an interest in the question, whether his Highness, the Pacha of Egypt, is to be allowed to take away two steam rams, which, it seems, have been built at Liverpool for that enlightened potentate. Under the influence of some strange hallucination, Mr. ADAMS, the Yankee Minister at London, has got the fixed idea that these two rams are in fact intended for the navy of this Confederate Government. What evidence of this intention he may have in hand, we cannot yet affirm; all that has yet to be produced in an English Court of Justice. He may possibly found his case upon the consideration that it is extremely reasonable and natural for the Confederates to get vessels of this kind built—that no Government in the world has such urgent need of the like. He may also urge upon the Court, through his lawyers, the general notoriety of the fact, and the frequency with which these ships are termed, both in England and in Yankeedom, the "rebel rams." As for Mr. LAIRD, the builder of the ships, *he* is said to know nothing of the Confederate Government; he has had an order to build two rams, perhaps from a French house, and being an enterprising and industrious shipwright, he has filled the order; but, when questioned about it in the House of Commons, of which he is a member, he said he understood the vessels were for the service of the Pacha of Egypt or Emperor of China.

Now the two rams lie under seizure by order of the British Government, to abide a trial before the Courts, and on the hull of each is branded the Queen's "broad arrow." The trial is going to be an interesting one to all the parties concerned—except possibly the Pacha himself. Unless British Courts have altogether reversed and subverted the ordinary rules of evidence, it will not do for Mr. ADAMS' lawyers to rest their case upon the fact that the Confederacy does most urgently need war-ships of this sort, and that it would be unaccountably stolid and improvident if it did not try to have such built. Neither can the Court admit as evidence, we presume, that New-York newspapers, and some British ones, have habitually called the things "rebel rams." That does not amount to public notoriety of a fact, but only of an imputation. No doubt the Yankee advocates will produce bold and able witnesses, good and approved swearers; but unless they have something stronger than inference and newspaper notoriety to produce, the Court will be obliged, on this part of the case, to decide against them, and let His Highness have his vessels.

Then comes another branch of the case. Supposing it proved that these rams have, in fact, been built on Confederate account, are they vessels of such a character that to allow them to leave an English port without their armament, would be a breach of the Foreign Enlistment act? That act provides against British subjects fitting out armed expeditions, whether military or naval, against a friendly Power. It does not hinder, we find, *sens* of thousands of men setting out from England or Ireland for the Federal States, and scores of thousands of rifles and muskets from being sent also—but in other ships—which arms are to be put into the hands of those men to fight against the Confederates. It only prohibits an armed ship of war, or an organized body of troops from setting forth from England to be used against a friendly nation. Now Earl RUSSELL has, in a late speech, most kindly suggested to Mr. ADAMS' lawyers how they are to bring the rams within the act; it is by urging the argument that such vessels as these, even without guns, are instruments of war; that inasmuch as they have a beak or spur, they are in themselves a weapon and an armament, and a complete naval expedition, if they have but firemen and engineers. Here are delicate points of law and evidence, which cannot fail to receive elucidation from the able arguments of counsel.

But in addition to the mere question of law and fact, there are certain political considerations, which—if we had not so profound a reverence for the illustrious independence of British Courts as we have—would seem to us rather likely to influence the result. For example, the danger of war with the United States. It is not that Great Britain fears the prowess of the United States, being quite able, in fact, to bombard every Yankee port to ashes, and to blow the whole Yankee navy quickly out of water; it is not that; *but it would by no means suit the policy of England at present to disturb the present happy condition of affairs in which Yankee merchantmen are fast disappearing from the ocean, and to let loose (by war with that nation,) a swarm of privateers to prey upon her own commerce. England is glad, indeed, to see New-York and Boston in ashes; but, in doing so, she would be burning up much of her own property; she would be leaving hundreds of millions of stocks belonging to her subjects to be confiscated, and her own ships upon all seas would have to run the gauntlet of a steam fleet of privateers. Therefore, she must keep up at least the appearance of a most conscientious "neutrality"—in her one-sided way; and we incline to think that, on this ground alone, the venerable Judges will find law to detain the Pacha's rams.*

There is another consideration also which will not be overlooked: steam-rams are not *cruisers*, like the *Alabama* and *Georgia*. They *could be of no service in carrying out the great British policy of destroying a rival's shipping and traffic*—they could be only useful in such a business as raising a blockade and relieving a besieged seaport; in other words, they would be of no use to England, but only to their owner, the Pacha of Egypt. If it were a case of fast steamships, with bows like a razor, able to run down, or run away from an enemy, as occasion might require, we do confess we should have much stronger hopes that the law would appear plain to the venerable Judges in the Pacha's favor.

In short, the policy of England, as we have several times had the honor to demonstrate, is *that the present war shall be continued and stimulated; not that it shall be ended in our favor*; still less that such a wholesome and beneficent war should be turned from its present worthy mission, and fall upon the merchant fleets and ship-yards of England, which are now in so thriving a way. The idea may seem irreverent, but we have an uneasy sort of feeling upon our mind that those ancient and grave Judges, with purest ermine on their shoulders, and whalebone wigs on their heads, will, after long argument and earnest consultation, lay those wigs together, and dream of a law for holding the Pacha's rams.

But "British sympathy" for the gallant Confederates! How will that endure such cruel, one-sided neutrality? Dear Confederates, be not deceived; *you have no British sympathy—none. Mr. Lindsay says the majority of Englishmen sympathize with you—Lord Russell, quite as high an authority, says the vast majority is on the side of your enemies; and we say unto you that which of the two is correct in his estimate, matters not one single straw.* There are certain traditional maxims of British policy, with respect to foreign nations, which are observed invariably by each successive Government—Whig, Conservative, Liberal; it is all the same; and the "temporary" "sympathies" of majorities or minorities never make that policy to deviate by a hair's breadth. The most unyielding of these principles *is to stimulate all wars that England herself can keep out of, and especially, and above all things, to contrive and devise that everything afloat—not British—shall, as far as possible, be sunk, burned, or blown up.* Therefore, His Highness the Pasha shall sooner get out of English shipyards a dozen steam cruisers than one steam ram.

THE RIOT IN RALEIGH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOV. VANCE AND JEFF. DAVIS.

The Richmond papers are publishing the correspondence which transpired between Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, and JEFF. DAVIS, at the time of the riots in Raleigh, in September last. Gov. VANCE telegraphed, under date of Sept. 10, stating the fact of the trouble to JEFF. DAVIS, and adding:

"Please order immediately that troops passing through here shall not enter the city. If this is not done the most frightful consequences may ensue."

Mr. DAVIS replied by telegraph:

RICHMOND, Sept. 10, 1863.

Gov. Z. B. Vance:

Your dispatch of this date received. I deeply regret the occurrence you announce, and have sent by telegraph the following order to Maj. W. W. PIERCE, Quartermaster: "You will not allow the troops in transit to be detained at Raleigh, and will communicate to the commanding officer of each detachment passing there that he is instructed not to permit his men to enter the city, but if transportation is not furnished to enable the detachment to proceed immediately by railroad, will march, without halting, to an encampment at safe distance from Raleigh."

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gov. VANCE wrote, under date of Sept. 11, giving his views of the troubles, and adding:

"As it is my intention to enforce the laws rigidly against all citizens who participated in the second mob, so I feel it my duty to demand that punishment may be inflicted on the officers who assisted or countenanced the first. Should this not be done, I shall feel it my duty to demand the persons of these officers of the State of Georgia to answer the demands of justice. I feel very sad in the contemplation of these outrages. The distance is quite short to either anarchy or despotism when armed soldiers, led by their officers, can with impunity outrage the laws of a State. * * * I pray you to see that it does not occur again. Should any newspaper in the State commit treason I would have its editor arrested and tried by laws which many of us yet respect. I thank you for your prompt orders telegraphed to Maj. PIERCE concerning the passage of troops through this city. They are now being enforced, and peace can be preserved if they are rigidly obeyed."

A second letter, dated Sept. 11, from Gov. VANCE to President DAVIS, *is omitted by the Standard for the present.*

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15, 1863.

Gov. Z. B. Vance, Raleigh, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your two communications of the 11th inst. have been received.

Upon the receipt of your telegram informing me that the measures taken to put an end to the disturbances in Raleigh had not proved effective, orders were issued which it is hoped will be sufficient to prevent further disorders.

I have referred to the Secretary of War your statement respecting particular officers alleged to have been concerned in the riot, and the matter will receive proper inquiry.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. BANNING, being written to by Gen. COOPER, A. G., replied, showing that he had not been absent from the depot while his troops were going through, and asserting that he was utterly ignorant of any intention on the part of his men to mob the printing-office. He adds:

The true explanation of the affair I take to be this: When my brigade arrived at Weldon we found there a party of North Carolinians, commanded by a Lieutenant, who informed me that he was ordered to the vicinity of Salisbury, I think, to arrest some deserters, and urged me to let his party go along with my brigade for the sake of dispatch. I said yes, if he could find room in the train for his party. He replied that he could take the top of the cars. I told him then that he might do so. Accordingly, he and his party took the top of the cars, and went with my brigade through Raleigh. After we left Raleigh this party freely avowed themselves the authors of the deed, and claimed credit for it. They said they led some of my men into it with them, and I have no doubt they did, but, I think, not many, and these merely unorganized individuals, each acting for and by himself. These things I learned from officers and men who heard the talk of the North Carolinians on the train after it left Raleigh. I learned them first at Charlotte, when the train stopped there; but the North Carolinians were then off the cars, so that I had no opportunity to question them myself. Thus, sir, you have such an account of this affair as it is in my power to give you.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
HENRY L. BENNING, Brigadier-General.

To S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General, Richmond, Va.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

TRIAL OF THE TORPEDOES—"THE BIG GUN"—FORT SUMTER—THE NEXT FIGHT.

The Charleston correspondent of the Augusta (Geo.) *Constitutionalist* writes:

"If report speaks truly, Sumter will be prepared to test the mettle of the iron-clads in the next fight. Some important improvements have been made within the last three or four weeks in the interior of that work. The garrison have been busily employed, and some guns, no matter how many, have been mounted, which will speak for themselves when the occasion is presented. The protection afforded the troops is of such a character as to render the fire of the enemy harmless. So far as safety is concerned, I have heard men say that there was less danger of being injured in this work during a bombardment than in any other in the harbor.

Torpedo or submarine boats are so far, as beneficial results, mere experiments. They have been tried, and found not to accomplish the end proposed. The crews are generally unacquainted with the working of the boats. On experimenting, it has happened on one or two occasions that the lives of the men have been lost. These crafts have been more injurious to our people than to the enemy, and thus far have proved to be a humbug.

The report in relation to the banding of the big gun, which cracked at the first fire, seems to have no foundation. It is still on the battery, and does not appear to have undergone any repairs, and there is some doubt as to whether it be fit for anything other than to be melted for smaller ordinance. The destruction of this gun is attributed to a want of knowledge as to the proper manner of loading and firing, rather than to any defect in the piece itself. The match this gun is still at the railroad, where it has been tested, proving all that has been claimed by its inventor. Different places have been mentioned as to where it will be placed in position—Forts Johnson and Moultrie being respectively assigned as its point of destination."

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Four monitors opened fire at 11 o'clock this morning, on Fort Sumter, a distance of one mile. The firing from Gregg, Wagner, and the centre battery, on Sumter, Johnson and Simpkins, has been very heavy during the day.

At 11 o'clock this morning the enemy fired three or four solid shot from the centre battery into the city. Only one building, the Union Bank, was struck. No person injured.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1863.

The fire on Sumter from Gregg, Wagner and three monitors has been incessant since 10 o'clock this morning. The monitors drew off at 7 this evening, but Gregg and Wagner are still firing rapidly from 300-pound Parrott guns. Six hundred and seventy-nine shots have been fired at Sumter, eighty-eight of which have missed. They were nearly all directed at the sea face. No damage of consequence to the fort, but the sea wall is pretty well battered.

The fire at Fort Johnson has not been as heavy today; some few shots fired on Sullivan's Island. Our batteries keep a regular fire, making excellent shots, and surpassing the enemy in accuracy.

There has been no further firing on the city. Some of the shells thrown were picked up and found to be filled with Greek fire. The one which struck the Union Bank fell in a cistern, and the others also in water. Heavy firing is still going on.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 29.

Batteries Gregg and Wagner kept up a continuous fire on Sumter last night. The monitors took no part during the night. The enemy's fire to-day was exceedingly severe, and concentrated altogether on the sea face of Sumter. Seven hundred and seventy-nine shots were fired from Gregg and Wagner and two monitors, eighty of which missed. One man was killed at the fort to-day. There is a heavy bombardment still going on.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Sumter has been heavy and continuous all night from Gregg and Wagner and the centre battery. It is reported that one of the monitors burst a gun, and retired with her turret disabled. No further casualties reported this morning. Heavy firing from 200 and 300-pound Parrotts still progressing.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

The bombardment of Saturday is regarded as the heaviest that has yet taken place. From sundown on Wednesday to sundown on Thursday 1,215 shots of all calibre, from 15-inch mortars to 300-pounder Parrotts and downward, have been thrown into and against the fort. The only casualties have been the slight wounding of seven privates of the Twelfth Georgia regiment.

This evening the enemy opened fire, from a mortar battery, at Cummings Point, upon the northeast angle of the fort, which seemed to be the special object of attention, and sustained the brunt of the firing to-day. They appear to avoid firing on the city side of the fort. The enemy's batteries engaged were those at Gregg, Wagner and Cummings Point, in addition to three monitors.

The bombardment of Sumter still goes on, but the fire is a good deal slackened. Our batteries continue to fire slowly and deliberately, the enemy paying no attention to them at present.

REBEL POLITICS.

THE ELECTION IN MISSISSIPPI.

Returns sufficient to indicate the result of the late election in Mississippi have been received. The delegation in the next Congress stands:

First District—Col. John A. Orr.
Second District—Col. W. D. Holder.
Third District—Hon. Israel Welsh.*
Fourth District—Hon. H. C. Chambers.*
Fifth District—Hon. O. P. Singleton.*
Sixth District—Hon. E. Barksdale.*
Seventh District—Hon. — Lumpkin.

Those marked thus * are reflected.

Governor—Gen. Chas. Clark.
Secretary of State—Hon. C. A. Brougher.
Auditor of Public Accounts—Hon. A. J. Gillespie.
Treasurer—Hon. M. D. Haynes.

The Legislature is composed of nearly all new members. Gen. Gholson is elected Major-General by a handsome majority.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Among those who, "at the earnest solicitation of their friends," have announced themselves, through the Raleigh *Progress*, as candidates for election to Congress, we notice:

S. P. Smith, from the Ninth Congressional District; Lieut.-Col. E. C. Yellowley and Robt. R. Bridgers, from the Second Congressional District; P. T. Henry, Capt. L. D. Starke and Hon. W. N. H. Smith, from the First Congressional District; Thos. Faison and Dr. J. T. Leach, from the Third Congressional District; Dr. J. G. Ramsay, from the Eighth Congressional District; Hon. A. H. Arrington and Capt. Josiah Turner, from the Fifth Congressional District.

The election comes off on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

SOUTHERN "GREEK FIRE."

The Mobile *Register and Advertiser* asserts that Col. JOHN TRAVIS, (of pistol-shot notoriety,) has discovered, if not the ancient, at least its counterpart and equal, the modern "Greek fire." Its components are kept secret, but Col. TRAVIS tenders the use of his invention to the Confederate States. The *Register* gives the following account of a test of this fire:

"On Thursday evening last, near the Bay road, in the suburbs of this city, in the presence of several scientific professors, ordnance and artillery officers, Col. MILLER, commanding this volunteer and conscript Bureau, other officers of the army and navy, a score of ladies, and at least one representative of the Press, Capt. TRAVIS made two distinct experiments of his fire or composition, using on each occasion less than half a pint of the preparation—a fluid. Both were eminently successful, eliciting universal commendation. Instantaneously on being exposed to the air the fluid becomes a blaze of fire, with heat intense, resembling that of a liquid metal in the smelting process. A pile of green wood, into which it was thrown, ignited immediately, like tinder.

Without delay—within ten seconds—a number of bucketsful of water were thrown upon the flames; a dense volume of smoke ascended, the hissing and singing sound of a quenched fire was heard, but lo! the burning fluid licked up the water, destroying its oxygen, a fluid seemingly added to the flame, and the wood cracked and hummed, and the flames arose again defiantly, unquenchable. On the occasion of these experiments, 'TRAVIS' Greek fire' burned for something over a quarter of an hour in full vigor and force. Its heat is intense, and flies at once into the body of the substance it touches."

LIFE IN RICHMOND—FROM THE RICHMOND PAPERS OF LAST WEEK.

HUNTING.—Extravagant reports of a superabundance of game in the neighboring forests, have succeeded in getting up a furore among amateurs and pot-hunters. Traps and shot-guns, shot, powder and caps, since Monday, have been in demand, the first mentioned article, being wholly confined to the denizens of the suburbs, and first hand speculators in fresh fish and game. The number of amateur sportsmen, old and young, who may be seen every morning, with double-barrel guns and capacious, game-bags swinging over their shoulders, seems unusually, and, for the times, marvelously large. Judging from the condition in which most of them return, and the striking flatness or unnatural stuffedness of their gamebags, it would appear that the game must be either shockingly scarce, or their skill deplorably defective. In the best event, however, hunting with powder and shot is an expensive amusement, as each charge costs about a dollar and a half, to say nothing of the wear and tear of scarce shoe-leather and valuable homespun, in a day's tramp. Where the Government furnishes the ammunition, it is a different thing. Otherwise, economy would resign the whole imperial realm of Nimrod to the knights of the net and trap.

We record with satisfaction, (the more intense, because of the howl it will raise in Yankeedom,) the fact of the arrival in Richmond, yesterday, of Col. J. W. SOTHERON, of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who riddled a Yankee Lieutenant's heart for intrusion upon his plantation, enlisting his negroes for LINCOLN's service against his consent. Col. SOTHERON is accompanied by his son, who escaped with him. Thus perish all who insult Southern sentiment and honor, and degrade themselves by a mock elevation of the negro.

It appears the Lieutenant (WHITE) was accompanied by a battalion of negro soldiers, and not four or five, as the Northern papers stated. After Col. SOTHERON shot WHITE his son fired a double-barrel gun into the negroes, and they, dropping their guns, ran like a flock of black sheep. This enabled the gentleman to escape in a carriage to the Potomac, which he crossed, and found friends and succour.

—Some extensive hoarding has been going on for some time past, and if the persons engaged in it had their deserts they would be hung to the nearest lamp-posts. We understand that two of the most soulless of these speculators live on Broad-street, one of whom has no less than 700 barrels of flour, purchased for $11 per barrel, stored away in the cellar, closet, parlor and garret of his store and residence. The other is said to have also a very large quantity of flour, similarly hoarded, which he purchased at $8 per barrel. Should the Legislature not pass the law they have framed to act against engrossers the alternative is left to the City Council to venture extreme measures in the premises. A few such scoundrels unmasked, would prove eminently beneficial, no doubt, in giving a rational tone to the city markets.

—A North Carolina soldier, named KEENAN, stopping at the Soldiers' Home on Cary-street, acting under the influence of religious fanaticism, secretly got out on the roof of the building, and with a knife inflicted an injury to himself for which, we believe, polite language has no expression. His condition was necessarily brought to the attention of the Lieutenant in charge of the house, and upon inquiry as to the cause of such a remarkable freak, KEENAN piously responded that he "wished to become a better man." He was sent to Hospital No. 13, on Nineteenth-street, for treatment."

—A large consignment of boxes filled with blankets, clothing, books, and other nick-nacks, for the Yankee prisoners at Richmond, has been received at the Libby prison, for distribution among them. If the Confederate authorities were disposed to act in bad faith, as the Yankees have invariably done, and do as they are done by, the clothing would be turned over to our returned prisoners, who were robbed in Northern dungeons of all of value they possessed, including the little presents of money and clothing contributed them by sympathizing friends. Those who have lost should certainly be reimbursed out of this nice lot.

—A dark skin, straight-haired woman, calling herself ELIZA ROWE, and representing herself as a white woman, was brought before the Mayor yesterday, charged with the grievous offence of sleeping with a free negro named NATHANIEL COSBY. The Mayor said he did not believe she was a white woman, and ordered that she go back to the place of her nativity in King William. The negro COSBY was ordered to be whipped.

—The following named persons, citizens of Rockingham County, were lodged in Castle Thunder yesterday, charged with treason and disloyalty to the Confederate Government: Rev. William Dunlap, George W. Cooper, Daniel Cooper, Samuel Wuerlbarger, George W. Ramsey, Samuel Bowman and John Hume. John Yates, of Augusta, was received on the same charge.

—Nine free negroes, men and women, were brought into the Mayor's Court, yesterday, charged with being in the city with Henrico papers. The negroes, when arrested, grumbled extensively, that they should be hauled up before the Mayor for nothing. The Mayor decided that they should not say they came for nothing this time, and, therefore, ordered them fifteen lashes each.

—The Mayor seems determined to get rid of the large number of fancy mulatto women now in this city. Two were ordered to be punished with stripes, yesterday, for remaining in this city with county papers. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once."

—Nothing of the slightest interest transpired in this court yesterday. The usual number of negroes were punished for petty offences, and several of the *fancy* mulattoes were sent back to their homes.

—Major STOUGH, of the Eighty-eighth Indiana regiment, taken prisoners at the battle of Chickamauga, died yesterday, at the Libby, from the effects of a wound in the head, received in that battle.

—HANNAH, slave of NANCY JOHNSON, was ordered ten lashes, by the Mayor, yesterday, for stealing a lot of sheets from Hospital No. 13, on Twentieth-street.

—A great revival of religion is progressing at Centenary Church, Grace-street. The church is thronged nightly, and much interest pervades the meeting.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

An Address from the Rebel Brig.-Gen. E. W. Gantt.

He Acknowledges the Failure of the Rebellion.

The Union paper, the publication of which has just been commenced in Little Rock, publishes a long address to the people of Arkansas by Hon. E. W. GANTT, formerly a member of the rebel Congress, and a Brigadier-General in that service. The following extracts show the spirit of the paper:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

This gentleman has proved himself totally unsuited to the emergency. With the whole cotton crop and wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European Powers, he has accomplished nothing abroad. His foreign policy has been a stupid failure. He has permitted himself to be overreached and outmanaged in everything. His policy at home, while proving him to be strong in some respects, has shown him to be weak, mean and malignant in others. He is cold, selfish and supremely ambitious. And under the cover of outward sanctity and patriotism, flows concealed the strongest vein of hypocrisy and demagogueism.

He has never been up to the magnitude of the undertaking. He refused troops for the war in May, A. D., 1861, because he did not "know that they would be needed." His idea at first seems to have been that hostil

these vessels whilst they were being made. They were new in the history of the world, but in the contest between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*—although the latter on the day previous had defied a fleet of our largest frigates, carrying an armament fifty times greater than the *Monitor*, destroying some and threatening all with the same fate—the *Monitor*, working her two 11-inch guns behind an invulnerable shield, tested her powers, offensive and defensive, by so terrible an ordeal that intelligent and unprejudiced men here and in Europe from that hour saw that naval supremacy must be maintained, if at all, by abandoning wooden ships and adopting those which the genius, engineering skill and ripe practical knowledge of their author had taught the world how to construct. My knowledge of this class of war vessels had been acquired not only by watching and inspecting their construction, step by step, but under the orders of the Government, I had enjoyed the good fortune of participating in the contest to which I have referred, and which had developed the capacity of the monitor system to sustain unharmed, the fire of heavy guns at short range, and at the same time to inflict deadly injuries upon an adversary's ship of great power, heavily sheathed in iron. With an experience thus gained I might, as I think, have justly claimed the right to express an opinion as to the value and capacities of the monitors, even had this differed from the views entertained by Rear-Admiral DUPONT, whose knowledge concerning them was probably derived from casual inspection and the reports of others. Moreover, I was charged by the Government with the duty of proceeding to Charleston to watch and report the proceedings of these vessels in action; to assist in maintaining them in readiness for battle, and to report to the officers having them in charge such information as might be needful.

MEANS PROVIDED FOR REMOVING THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

In addition to all this, it may here be proper to say that, at great expense, shells had been devised by Capt. ERICSSON, the author of the monitor system, which, in connection with rafts to be attached to the bows of the vessels, were to be used for removing, by means of explosive force, obstructions within the harbor and of firing torpedoes supposed to be sunk by the enemy in the track of our advancing fleet. The effectiveness of these shells had been so tested by me before they were sent to Admiral DUPONT as to make it clear to my mind and to that of the Government that they would be practically safe and capable of clearing the track of battle.

ADMIRAL DUPONT URGED TO USE THE SHELLS.

I strongly urged Admiral DUPONT to use these shells, and requested permission to participate in the action of the 7th, on board a monitor which should be thus armed. This privilege was denied to me; and although, in view of supposed obstructions, I had expressed to Admiral DUPONT and his officers the opinion that the monitors could successfully pass them, my confidence in expressing it was greatly strengthened by, and somewhat founded upon the assumption that these shells were to be employed, and this the Admiral knew.

THE ADMIRAL DECLINES AND THE CONSEQUENCES.

He nevertheless declined to order their employment, and thus was lost to the Government and nation a powerful means of penetrating to the cradle of this great rebellion.

Under these circumstances, and well aware that the Government had expected much from the attack upon Charleston with the abundant means furnished to the Rear-Admiral commanding, I was greatly disappointed that the important instruments I have mentioned were not used by him, especially as I believed—and, as an earnest of my conviction, had offered to hazard my life and limb—that, with shells attached, the monitors could pass all obstructions and hold the city of Charleston at their mercy. All this was certainly calculated to awaken in my mind criticism upon the conduct of Rear-Admiral DUPONT, which, as the evidence shows, I refrained from expressing, maintaining a reserve not merely respectful to him but calculated to defend him from the censures freely and openly cast upon him for failing to renew the attack of the 7th of April.

THE PROOF OF THE SECOND CHARGE.

I will now briefly examine the proof introduced to maintain the second charge, the mere reading of which will show that even if I had said all that is charged against me, it was but the statement of views which, if honest, I had a right, in common with all other persons, to express. Entertaining the opinion, and officially reporting it as I did to Rear-Admiral DUPONT, that the monitors were on the 8th substantially, and for practical purposes, as fit to renew the attack as they had been to make it on the day previous, I was bound neither by courtesy nor by any rule of the service with which I am acquainted, to withhold or conceal it; and believing, as I certainly did, that the monitors, with the shells and rafts attached, could have gone into Charleston in spite of guns, torpedoes and obstructions, I was equally entitled to state, in respectful language, that opinion also; and, moreover, I think the disrespect, if there be any, in imputing to Rear-Admiral DUPONT prejudice against the monitors was so slight that his self-respect can hardly have been increased by noticing it. Indeed, while there is no proof in the case that I ever charged him with entertaining this prejudice, and while, by asserting that I did, he, by implication, at least, denies the existence of the prejudice so imputed, the evidence introduced on his behalf very clearly establishes that he was prepossessed against them, for Capt. DRAYTON in substance declares that *he don't think Admiral Dupont had a high opinion of the monitors, and that he could not have had, after reading his (Drayton's) reports concerning them, made before the fight.*

What these reports were does not appear, but that the witness believed he had succeeded in instilling into the Admiral's mind his own unfavorable opinion, is quite clear.

The proof, however, fails to show that I made the statements charged against me. The evidence on this subject consists of the testimony of Capt. GADSDEN, of the *Arago*, and of several other persons who were on board of that steamer during her voyage from Charleston to New-York. He says, in substance, that I stated that the monitors had received no serious injury; that they could be repaired in a few hours; that the trial ought not to condemn them; that they had not had a fair trial; that with the shells attached to them they could go in. He further swore that I said the officers of the navy were prejudiced against the monitors, but that I mentioned no one in particular, and did not reflect upon Admiral DUPONT. The Purser of the *Arago* testified that I said the officers of the navy were rather prejudiced against them, but that I spoke of Admiral DUPONT personally in the highest terms.

Mr. COLWELL swore that those on board the *Arago* were much excited about the fight at Charleston, and condemned the Admiral for his failure; but he did not intimate that I took part in any such conversation, stating only that I had said the monitors were a very little injured, and were repaired in about five hours. That I was respectful in my remarks concerning DUPONT, and although this witness at one time said he was under the impression that I had said the Admiral was prejudiced against the monitors, he afterwards stated that I might not have so said, but that the passengers generally united in condemning him, the witness may have confounded their statements with mine.

Mr. FULTON, in his testimony, states that my conversations with him on the subject of the attack were private and in an under tone, and that I said I had sometimes retired to my stateroom to avoid being questioned; that I said the attack was not an earnest one, and expressed disappointment that the shells were not employed; but did not say the monitors could have entered the harbor without them, nor that the Admiral was prejudiced against the monitors, but that I did say he would have reviewed the attack but for the influence of some of those who were.

Mr. MARS, a passenger, testified that I appeared not to wish to speak on the subject of the attack, and that, although he sat opposite to me at the table, he did not hear me say that the Admiral was prejuced.

Having thus failed to prove that I had uttered any of the language as charged, and it appearing upon the evidence that I had spoken of Admiral DUPONT in high terms—studiously refraining from talking upon the subject of the attack—it appeared to me remarkable that the prosecution, instead of acknowledging the injustice of these charges, should persist in calling witnesses to prove that the monitors were seriously injured in their attack upon the forts, and could not have renewed it without probable disaster. Whilst this attempt has signally failed, it has nevertheless disclosed the real purpose of this prosecution to have been, not an inquiry into any language or conduct of mine, but, under the pretext, an effort to justify a failure by Rear Admiral DUPONT, which had attracted the observation of the world by condemning as inadequate the instruments which a liberal Government had placed in his hands. This desire to justify himself was natural; but that he should have been willing to achieve even his own vindication by making and persisting in prosecuting unfounded charges against a brother officer is extraordinary. How utterly he has failed to accomplish this a brief examination of the proofs will show.

THE FACTS IN RELATION TO THE ATTACK.

It appears from these that before the attack was made it was supposed by Rear Admiral DUPONT that torpedoes had been placed in the channel along which his fleet must pass; that network had been suspended from buoys designed to entangle the propellers and thus prevent their action, and that for some purpose piles had been placed across the middle ground to obstruct the entrance of monitors in that direction. It moreover appears, especially from a careful reading of the deposition of Commander C. R. P. ROGERS, the Admiral's Fleet Captain, that no additional information upon either of these subjects was obtained by means of the attack. After that was over the existence of torpedoes, of network, and the purpose of the piles were shrouded in the same mystery as before. It was ascertained, however, that if torpedoes lurked in the channel they were probably harmless, for none had been exploded; and that they were incapable of being fired is shown by letter referred to by this witness, written by a rebel officer in Fort Sumter, stating that the effort to explode a torpedo while directly under the hull of the *Ironsides* had failed. We must, therefore, accept it as established that as no information was obtained during the conflict which could be used to strengthen the surmises before existing as to the character of these obstructions, their supposed existence could not have afforded ground for declining to renew the engagement, which was not equally good as an objection against having made it at all, and this being so, we must look for some other reason for the failure of the Admiral to offer battle on the 8th, in pursuance of his declared intention, when he gave the signal for the monitors to haul off on the previous day.

It is true that some of this testimony conveys the impression that the fear of encountering these supposed obstructions was a controlling element in the Admiral's mind in forming the determination not to renew the attack; but in this there is evident mistake, for a brave and intelligent commander would hardly be so fearful of obstructions, which might or might not be real, as to abandon a great enterprise without practical effort to learn whether obstacles to its achievement existed or not. Against such a suspicion I feel disposed to defend Admiral DUPONT, and hence am constrained to look elsewhere for some reason why he failed to renew an attack which, if persisted in, might have succeeded. His witnesses on this subject next point to the injuries sustained by the monitors, and to their alleged inability to withstand a repetition of his terrible fire to which they were subjected on the 7th.

THE MONITORS NOT MATERIALLY INJURED.

A glance at the testimony will show how utterly unfounded is this effort at an excuse, whilst it will also establish, to the satisfaction of intelligent and unprejudiced men, that the capacity of the monitors to resist unharmed the most terrible fire from guns and rifles of the heaviest calibre, has never been over-stated. It appears, from the testimony of the Fleet Captain, that the fire to which they were exposed was by far more terrific than that which he or any one connected with the fleet had ever before seen.

THE EFFECT OF THE REBEL FIRE.

From 50 to 100 rebel guns, of heavier calibre than were ever before employed against ships-of-war, were brought to bear upon the monitors at the same time, and probably many more. The *Patapsco* was struck by 51 shots, 21 of which hit the turret; and 15 or more of these—all heavy balls—struck it within the period of five minutes, and yet at 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 7th she was in a fit condition to renew the engagement. The *Nantucket* was struck 53 times, and although the mechanism which worked her 15-inch gun was disordered, this was repaired on the 8th. Capt. DRAYTON states that the top of the pilot-house of the *Passaic* was raised up by a shot; but it is quite evident from his account of it that this in no manner disabled the vessel, whilst it hardly increased the chances of danger to those within. It sufficiently appears that the *Weehawken* was fit to have renewed the engagement on the following day, although she was struck several times upon her side armor in nearly the same place. Without following this subject further in detail, it is sufficient to state—what appears from the proof—that such and all of the monitors were in fighting trim within twenty-four hours after they came out of battle; whilst the injuries received by them were so trifling, when the terrible means employed for inflicting them are considered, that they may be pronounced substantially invulnerable to the strongest artillery. But one life was lost on board of them during the conflict, and whilst one or two of the turrets were, by the impact of shot, partially prevented from turning until repaired, it should be remembered that turning by their rudders each could at all times present her guns to the enemy at pleasure. Indeed, it was partly by this means that the guns of the *Monitor* were brought to bear on the *Merrimac* in that first engagement of iron-clads to which I have before referred. One of the witnesses has suggested that if other shots had struck in the same place as previous ones, the armor might have been endangered. Entertaining as I do the opposite opinion, I would suggest that, even if the witness was correct, he anticipates a hazard too remote to be much apprehended; for it is well known that the chances that one shot will strike exactly where a previous one had hit are very slight.

The *Keokuk*, an iron-clad vessel—but not built upon the plan of the monitors—was almost immediately disabled, having fired but three guns at the enemy; and the *Ironsides*, a much stronger and better armed ship, although she escaped serious injury, no doubt owed this to the temporary means employed to strengthen her before going into action and to the care exercised in keeping her at a great distance from the enemy's guns.

THE IRONSIDES.

That this distance was maintained is apparent from the testimony of the Fleet-Captain, who stated in substance that when the order was signaled for the monitors to retire from the conflict, *they all passed the Ironsides in moving out.* This shows that they were inside of her and much closer to the enemy's batteries; and how much nearer may be inferred from his cross-examination, in which he states that twenty minutes may have elapsed before the last of the monitors passed by. They engaged the batteries within six hundred yards, and it need hardly be suggested that no ship constructed upon their plan could have lived under the heavy fire to which at that distance they were subjected.

CONCLUSION.

I here close what I have thought well to say concerning this attempt by Rear Admiral DUPONT to justify his inaction and failure by attacking that system of war-vessels which has already, in my opinion, given us a more effective fleet than is possessed by any other nation. A judicious use of these vessels might have transmitted his name with honor far into the future; an assault upon the system can but recoil upon the assailant. From me it needs no defence; time and battle will but confirm the opinions I have expressed concerning it, while its adoption by the nations of the world will bear unfailing testimony to the great skill and foresight of the contriver.

With these remarks I submit my case to the just consideration of this honorable Court.

Very respectfully, ALBAN C. STIMERS,
Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

NAVAL LYCEUM, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1863.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

Danger from Grain Gambling—The Great Fair—Military Movements—Business.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 19.

The Western people are again threatened with a great danger. I alluded, in my last, to the spirit of speculation and downright gambling which had invaded the grain market of our city. This has been somewhat checked, but it still exists to a deplorable extent, and will end, doubtless, as it has heretofore ended, in the bankruptcy of large numbers. But this is not the worst of the evil. It is extending, and like that which prevailed in 1855-'6-'7, is embracing all departments of life. Our people do not seem to get wisdom by experience. Although but a few years have elapsed since ruin stalked abroad through our cities and over our farms, it all seems to have been forgotten, and men are plunging again into the same scenes of excessive buying and selling. The advice to farmers, which I saw in an agricultural paper the other day, is applicable to all: "Be careful not to owe anybody: but be still more careful not to let anybody owe you." Good advice to everybody in these days, when it is evident that there are breakers ahead.

The "Northwestern Fair" for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission under the auspices of the ladies of several States, which is to commence in this city next week, is the great subject of interest just now with all who are benevolently inclined. Five thousand dollars in cash have already been raised in this city, two thousand in Milwaukee, and lesser sums in the towns and villages. Large quantities of articles have been donated, such as a first-class reaper from MCCORMICK & Co., an engine from P. W. GATES & Co., of this city. There are to be several departments, and the articles are to be sold for the benefit of the fund. A Fine Art gallery is to be established—a sufficient number of paintings, engravings, statuary, &c., having already been promised to warrant it. The fair is to continue two weeks, and from present appearances the minimum estimate ($25,000) will be realized.

There is something doing in the military line in this State. Recruiting for the old regiments is going forward slowly, yet quite a number of men are picked up monthly. Since harvest business in this line has been somewhat brisker. Gen. FARNSWORTH'S cavalry brigade has commenced filling up quite satisfactorily. Colored men in Uncle Sam's uniform are appearing in our streets quite thickly. As this is the first seen of them here, they excite some curiosity. The first regiment, I understand, is about full. Camp Douglas now contains over 6,000 rebel prisoners, and so well are they guarded that there appears to be little or no difficulty. Two companies of the Invalid corps arrived here last Friday, and are to be employed in guard duty at the camp. The sanitary condition of the prisoners is unusually good and but few deaths occur. The defences of the camp are to be improved, by the construction of a double fence ten feet high, surmounted by a perapet upon which the sentries are to walk their lonely rounds. Two full regiments of Home Guards are to be raised in this city, and are fully armed and equipped and under a good state of discipline. Two regiments from Minnesota, being of those which were engaged in the Indian war under Gen. SIBLEY, have recently passed through this city, *en route* for Chattanooga.

The Union men of this State are active in forming leagues, clubs, holding immense public meetings, &c., with reference more to the general interest of the Government than to our local election. The object is by demonstrations to show the Union strength, and by argument to bring back those to loyalty who have been deceived by the Copperhead organs. A good work has already been accomplished. In many parts of Egypt there is a much improved state of things. A gentleman who was in one of the most flourishing of the southern towns when the news of the Ohio election came, says that the people were wild with delight; men, women, and children rushed into the streets with every possible demonstration of rejoicing. Gen. LOGAN has done noble service for the Union cause in that section.

BUSINESS.

The Lake trade is gradually drawing to a close. The railroads east have already materially advanced their freights, as is their annual custom, much to the disgust of shippers, who pay them off by avoiding them as much as possible during the season of navigation. Grain receipts are falling off, though they still continue fair. Our neighbor, Milwaukee, goes ahead of us in wheat this Fall, her receipts, week before last, being set down at at over 1,000,000 bushels. Of corn, however, she handles next to nothing. The lumber business of Chicago has been immense this year—larger than ever before. For the past two months the receipts have been enormous. Prices, too, are ruling higher than ever before, even beyond 1856-'57. Beef packing, for which our city is somewhat noted, has commenced, and the season bids to be a fair one. The army contractors for fresh beef will, however, somewhat interfere with this business. I was told yesterday, by an old pork-packer, that contrary to my opinion, there would be a greater number of hogs packed here during the present than there was during the last season. This may be possible, but I still have my doubts. Every other kind of business continues active. People generally have all they can do. Our farmers are living in clover, especially as compared with two years ago. Corn was then 22c. ₩ bushel in Chicago; 6c.@10c. on the farm. Now it is 78c.@80c. here, and from 65c. to 70c. on the farm. A slight difference you will say. So the farmers think. Then, corn on the cob, in some localities, was used as fuel, being cheaper than coal. Barley was then 35c.@40c.; now, $1 15@1 20—the farmers receiving full 80c. more now ₩ bushel than they did two years ago—or at least they ought to, unless too much of the difference is absorbed by speculators. But then, labor is higher, dry goods are higher, groceries are higher, and thus expenses and income approximate about the same, yet, on the whole, decidedly favorable to the farmer.

The Great Fair—Infernal Machine Case—Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE GREAT FAIR.

The women have "ruled the roost" in Chicago during the past week. All parts of the Northwest have been represented here—their "strong minded," and our citizens have gracefully yielded the sceptre to them for the time being. The Great Fair is a success, most emphatically. There has been nothing like it in this country, and I doubt whether it has ever been paralleled in the world. It is a spontaneous free-will offering of huge dimensions upon the altar of patriotism. The contributions do not come in grudgingly by the *ninepence*, but are by the half thousand from many individuals. The receipts during the four full days since it was fairly opened, up to Saturday night, averaged over $5,000 per day, and yet Thursday and Friday were stormy—rain and snow falling all the while. On Saturday the receipts in the dining hall alone were $850. The sales have been respectable, but the most valuable part of the articles donated are yet to be disposed of. Pittsburgh, though "over the border" of the Northwest, has contributed staple articles, oil, nails, &c., and fancy goods to the estimated value of $5,000. The original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation is up for competition. One of our citizens, B. W. PHILLIPS, Esq., has offered $1,000 as a starting bid, and a subscription is on foot to secure the document for the Chicago Historical Society. I think the entire receipts will reach $40,000, and perhaps that sum will be netted, should the weather be propitious during the coming week. Everybody—Copperheads excepted, and they are nobodys—are aglow with interest in the success of the enterprise, and the ladies especially are working night and day to secure it. The torn and shattered battle-flags from many a bloody field add much to the patriotic interest of the exhibition. Alongside are the emblems of treason—trophies to the valor of our soldiers.

The Fair will be rich in results other than of a mere material nature. As an exposition of the feelings and determinations of the Northwest, it is valuable. It arouses and quickens our patriotism, and shows to home and Southern traitors the spirit that is in our people. And the material results will be not only a source of comfort and relief to the sick and wounded of our armies, but will be as a pledge to them that they are remembered at home—that their sacrifices are appreciated. And this will nerve their arms for renewed effort in the common cause.

THE INFERNAL MACHINE CASE.

The trial of NEHEMIAH HODGE, of North Adams, Mass., charged with an attempt upon the life of S. M. WHIPPLE—noticed in my last—was brought to a close on Saturday, having engaged the attention of the Recorder's Court for seven days. The result was an acquittal of the accused. The trial created a great deal of interest, and involved many important general principles. The theory of the defence is—and which is pretty generally accepted by the public—that HODGE had no interest in the removal out of the way of WHIPPLE; that WHIPPLE, and those with whom he acted, had a strong interest in the degradation and imprisonment of HODGE; that WHIPPLE procured the making of this machine; had the Albany letter written to himself, warning him of it, which of course led to his subsequent action in regard to it; that had HODGE prepared the machine, he would not have taken any other person into his counsel, and consequently there would have been no one capable of describing the machine or box as accurately as was done in the Albany letter to WHIPPLE. Moreover, the Court charged that as WHIPPLE was advised of the nature and purpose of the box, there was no assault with intent to kill, as charged in the indictment. So that HODGE got off, not only on the merits, but on the technicalities of the case. There was a formidable array of our strongest lawyers engaged in the case, and it was thoroughly and ably tried on either side. I think I may say that Mr. HODGE stands fully acquitted of all knowledge of the infernal machine in the public mind, and especially with those who have followed the trial from its commencement to the rendition of the verdict.

OUR ELECTION.

The election takes place in this State to-morrow. In this county the Copperheads, who have control of the Democratic organization, have nominated a full ticket. For Judge of the Superior Court—the principal office to be filled—they have *put up* BUCKNER S. MORRIS, of Kentucky, an old Whig and Know-Nothing leader—a relative, as his name implies, of the rebel Gen. BUCKNER, besides being a brother-in-law, and as bad a traitor as the General himself. The fact is important only as showing the *animus* of the leaders, and the docility of the led. Nine-tenths of those who will vote for this Know-Nothing are Irishmen or other foreigners, who, a few years ago, he would have excluded from voting at all. I don't know but that it would have been well for the country if he had succeeded in his efforts—at least so far as those who will now give him their suffrages on the strength of his rebel sympathies are concerned.

Recruiting for the old regiments continues to increase. Detachments are dispatched for the seat of war every day or two. Fifteen of the twenty-five rebel prisoners who escaped from Camp Douglas have been captured.

BUSINESS.

Our pork-packers have been pretty busy during the past week, but generally operations at all the houses only commenced this morning. The season opens favorably. The receipts last week were 67,800, being 21,200 more than for the corresponding week last year. On Saturday, 11,500 were sold to the packers, running from $3 75 to $5—only one small lot, however, exceeded $4 65. The receipts of beef cattle, too, were large, being 11,550, against 7,200 during the corresponding week in 1862. The range was from $2 25 for common, to $3 75 for prime. Sales were large, mostly to shippers. The receipts of produce on Saturday were: Flour, 6,175 bbls.; wheat, 70,780 bushels; corn, 46,500 bushels; oats, 74,300 bushels; rye, 6,642; barley, 6,150. Shipments—14,341 bbls. flour; 108,200 bushels wheat; 34,340 bushels corn; 143,450 bushels oats. The bark *Dobbins*, alone, took 401,000 bushels oats for Buffalo. As the Insurance Companies do not underwrite after the 1st of November on marine risks, except at "hazardous" rates, there will probably be but few more shipments.

We are not sorry to part with October. It has been one of the worst months bearing this name that ever was entered upon the Western calendar. It has been an alternation from one condition of disagreeable weather to another, and wound up with a few days' half snow and half rain storm. It is pleasant now.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

A Rise in the Price of Breadstuffs—Another Train—Theatricals—The Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1863.

The drain in the Summer by the heavy emigration through this Territory, coupled with the later demand for breadstuffs by the inhabitants of Idaho, has caused the price of wheat and flour to rise, as was foreshadowed some time ago. The Bannock miners and traders come to Salt Lake City and settlements with plenty of the precious dust, and anxious to dispose of it for provisions—flour, butter, bacon, beans, eggs, and also barley for horse-feed. Wheat is now worth in this city two dollars an bushel, and flour six to seven dollars per hundred. Sagacious observers say that these prices may not be improved upon during the Winter, but are sure to be left behind next Spring, and to be "nowhere" before the harvest of 1864 will be ready for the market. Indeed some of the more careful are apprehensive that breadstuffs will be scarce here next year, and consider it not unlikely that provisions will fetch a higher price in Salt Lake City than in the Idaho mines next Summer. This may be an extreme view, as the price of flour in that region is now about twenty-five dollars per hundred, and is expected to be next Summer fifty dollars per hundred. But there is a very general impression that if flour at Salt Lake next year is ten dollars per hundred, the price will be but moderate. Long-headed folks and present self-denyers are laying by trifles of wheat in anticipation of a hungry time not far in the future. And BRIGHAM, at the late conference, made it incumbent upon the Mormon "bishops" to see to it that all under their jurisdiction had in store sufficient bread to serve till next harvest; after that time, they must trust to Providence.

The late influx of gold from the North, and the consequent rise in provisions, have comfortably lined the pockets of many of the community, who, as might be expected of a people so generally destitute of dry-goods and groceries as are the Utah folks, have straightway run off to the stores to replenish their scanty wardrobes and ungarnished cupboards. So great has been the run of good luck that some of the retail "merchants" of this City for the past month have taken from five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars daily. This is not bad for a little place like Salt Lake, an oasis in the bosom of the Great American Wilderness. But such great times cannot last long. Bad weather and Winter are coming on, and business will subside a little, making way for preachings and dancings.

Capt. HYDE'S train of Mormon emigrants arrived in this City yesterday. There is another tram or two yet to come in, to complete this season's emigration.

At the theatre, on Saturday, "Senor Vallente," with a few songs, was the attraction. The house was moderately well filled, including quite a sprinkling of C. V.'s from Camp Douglas. Mrs. GIBSON'S acting was a decided improvement upon her last Winter's efforts. There is, however, much lacking yet. To-night "Raffaelle, the Reprobate," and "Married at Any Price," will prove more attractive than "Vallente" did. If the managers depend upon the local talent during the whole of next Winter, I apprehend plenty of thin houses.

Since the peace policy was inaugurated with the Indians, quietness appears to have reigned, and treaties of "amity and comity," and annuities are more common, proving that the red savage is not insensible to the treatment meted out to him. After making a treaty with the recently troublesome Indians on the Western Mail route, with a $5000 annuity stipulation at Ruby Valley, Gov. DOTY, Acting Superintendent, has gone North to Soda Springs, there, with the aid of Gen. CONNOR, to clinch the late treaties with the Shoshone tribes. This treatment of the aborigines, as well as being more humane than the fire and sword method, will probably prove more economical and satisfactory.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

TEA TRADE OF INDIA.

From the London Times.

Good tidings from India are no longer so rare as they once were, but it is seldom that we can report so decided a step towards prosperity as that described in our last letter from Calcutta. The cultivation of tea has at last got beyond the experimental stage, and is rapidly becoming the foundation of a vast and lucrative trade. The capabilities of India for the growth of tea have long been recognized. It has been known for the last forty years that the plant was indigenous in Assam, and so long ago as 1834 Lord W. BENTINCK appointed a committee to inquire into the best means of propagating it over India. It was admitted that the same conditions of soil and climate were to be found in many other districts along the Himalayan range; but then it was equally notorious that cotton was a natural product of India, and might be raised in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality to compete with that of America in the English market. In neither case did this knowledge, which in Europe would have borne immediate fruit in stimulating enterprise, lead to much practical result. Neither the cultivation of tea nor that of cotton was among the traditions of Leadenhall-street. So long as the East India Company held the monopoly of China as well as of India, they had little interest in patronizing tea gardens in the Himalayas, since they could get as much tea as they wanted in Canton, and sell it at their own prices. Moreover, the encouragement of tea planting would have involved the introduction of a new class of interlopers and independent colonists—the very last persons with whom the Court of Directors would have desired to do. Then there were the old difficulties arising out of the land tenure and the want of native capitalists, the doubt whether such a luxury as tea would ever find a sale among the Hindoos, and the expense of transporting it from the hills to the coast. Moreover, the first experiments which were made in the Neilgherry Hills and Central India were considered to be failures. Altogether, the Government of India did not feel disposed to bestir itself further in the matter, and though the recent success of the Assam Tea Company attracted some attention, it was not till after Mr. FORTUNE'S visit to China that model plantations were established in the North and Northwest. These plantations, under the able superintendence of Dr. JAMESON, have more than realized the hopes of their promoters and have now done their work. The possibility of growing tea at a profit on the slopes of the Himalayas at various points from Darjeeling to Rawul Pindee is clearly proved, private companies, both native and European, have been supplied with seed and seedlings by the Government, which in turn buys the leaves from those who have not yet the skill to dry them, and thousands of fresh acres are yearly covered with the tea plant. So complete has been the success that the Government is about to retire from the position which it had temporarily assumed as a proprietor, and to sell its tea nurseries to the highest bidder.

Of all the provinces extending along a line of 1,500 miles, which have felt the impulse of this great commercial movement, Assam is still the most important. Not only is it nearer to Calcutta, and connected with it by water, but it was the first part of India brought under tea cultivation, and has all the advantages of priority. Assam tea has already a character in the market, and will command a price when tea offered as East Indian might fail to find purchasers. One of the main difficulties had been the great cost of manufacture, owing to a scarcity of labor, but this has been much diminished by a new act facilitating the importation of Coolies. We have only to turn to the last reports from the Calcutta share market to appreciate the eagerness with which land is being bought up in Assam and the neighboring districts. "The favorite investment continues to be in approved tea companies. Central Cachars have been sold at 160r. per share premium for time; Assams at 120 per cent. premium; Cachars at 25 per cent. premium." We are told that "every day new land is being applied for," and that "the *Gazette* bristles with advertisements of sales." There may be something unsound in this excessive speculation, but the mere fact that the rate of produce multiplies faster than the increase of the area planted with tea goes far to justify it. About Darjeeling, which might be brought within twelve hours of Calcutta by railroad, some 5,000 acres yielded nearly 28,000 lbs. of tea eighteen months ago. There are now twice as many acres yielding thrice as many pounds. In Assam the total produce amounted to 1,788,000 lbs. in 1861, and must now be much greater. It may not be more than a thirtieth part of the consumption of this country, but it is a very large quantity for one province out of so many to contribute. Dr. JAMESON calculates that if every acre of the tea-bearing tract west of Nepaul were turned to good account they would produce in the aggregate "930,000,000 lbs., or equal to the export crop of all China." As it is, we read of flourishing gardens in parts where even Mr. FORTUNE was not at first sanguine of success. In the valley of Dehra Doon every available inch will soon be clothed with the tea plant. In Gurwhal, where, fifty years ago, the land was going begging, a single plantation has just fetched £10,000. In the Bignath Valley "is one of the finest gardens created, and kept only by prison labor." In the Punjaub the natives are large consumers as well as producers of tea. 100,000 lbs. annually are taken by Umritser alone, and 1,500,000 lbs. are likely to be exported by one native proprietor from a single valley.

All this beneficent activity has been set in motion by a very small exertion on the part of the Indian Government, and without any mischievous interference with the course of supply and demand. There has been no legislation in favor of tea planters, no bounties, no protection, nothing but the influence of a good example. The Government occupied land and set up factories only to show that tea could be cultivated without undue risk and with a fair prospect of profit, and it is now preparing to leave the manufacture in other hands. Such an initiative violates no sound rule of political economy, and is very different from the encouragement which has been claimed for the growth of cotton—a crop which has been a staple product of India for centuries. The only wonder is that all this was not done long ago. No one can say why it was not, unless because the inveterate prejudice against dealing with India on ordinary principles had conjured up imaginary obstacles and objections. The Carthaginians used to magnify the terrors of the seas which they traversed, and the distant regions which they penetrated, lest rival nations should step in and share the benefit of their discoveries. A spirit not very unlike this seems to have once prevailed at the India House, and thus the interior of India remained almost a *terra incognita*, except to soldiers, civilians, and a few indigo-planters. For some years past we have been slowly undoing the results of this policy, and learning to believe that moral and economical laws operate in India very much as they do elsewhere. Compared with the radical change in our views of Indian Government which has thus been produced, even the great works which are opening up the heart of the country to commerce are subordinate and secondary. River beds would have been embanked, and good roads, if not railways, been made, in past times, had India then been governed in the interest of the natives, or even of the English people. Now that we have discovered these interests to be identical, and distinct from those to which the progress of India was formerly sacrificed, we shall perhaps cease to attribute its tardy development to the immobility of the Hindoo character.

A TABLE-RAPPING STORY.

The following extraordinary story is told by the Bristol *Times*:

Dr. ——, residing in the neighborhood of Bristol, had a son educated in his own profession, who received a medical appointment abroad. A few months ago the son resolved to return to England, and sailed by a British vessel bound for the port of London, undertaking to give his services as medical man in return for his passage. When, however, the ship was on its way home, the young surgeon, after a short illness, died; the Captain of the vessel on reaching London communicated with Dr. ——, and gave him an account of his son's death, handing him £22, which he said the latter had at the time of his demise; he also gave Dr. —— what he stated was a copy of the ship's log, in which all the circumstances were regularly given. Dr. —— was so pleased with the Captain's conduct that he made him a present of a gold pencil case as a proof of his gratitude for kindness to his son. A few months after this, Dr. ——, who, from being quite a sceptic in spiritualism and spirit-rapping, is now a believer in both, was with his wife at a *séance* of spiritualists in London, when a great agitation amongst the furniture of the room, and other symptoms of spiritual disturbance, were noticed; upon which the medium, who was a lady, stated that the apartment was full of spirits, and that the unseen visitors were evidently desirous of making a communication to some of the company. The medium was then asked to request that the spirit or spirits would give some indication of the person present with whom they wished to communicate. Upon this a large table, without any apparent agency, was violently moved from the other side of the room, falling on its top close to Dr. ——. The spirit was then requested, according to the usual fashion, to state who it was, when it rapped out the name of Dr. ——'s deceased son, who had died at sea, and who, to the terror of all present, intimated that he had died from poison. Dr. ——, wishing to ascertain whether he was or was not deceived, asked the spirit for some evidence of its reality; upon which the unseen visitor intimated the nature of the present which Dr. —— had given to the Captain, and which he believed could have been known to no one present. Dr. —— then asked if the poisoning was intentional, and the spirit rapped out that it might or might not be so—a discrepancy, of course, noticed by more than one present. The spirit, however, proceeded to say that he had left £70 when he died; whereas Dr. —— only got £22. Other particulars were entered into, and altogether Dr. —— was so impressed with the revelations that he paid a visit to the wife of the Captain of the vessel, who had remained in London, and from whom it was elicited that her husband had stated to her that he feared Dr. ——'s son was poisoned, and that, instead of getting peppermint with some castor-oil, when he was ill, he got prussic acid. A copy of the log was obtained from the owners of the ship, and Dr. —— found it differed most materially from that handed him by the Captain of the vessel. There were other mysterious circumstances connected with the affair, which we are not at liberty to state, but altogether such strange secrets transpired, and there was something so unsatisfactory about the narrative given by the Captain, when it came to be scrutinized, that Dr. ——, we hear, has been induced to consult an eminent criminal lawyer, with a view to ulterior proceedings. Dr. —— is a man of the highest professional and personal respectability.

PROSPECTS OF THE STRUGGLE.

From the Army and Navy Gazette.

The columns of a professional journal are not suited to political discussion. Beyond the expression of our belief that the Union as it was can never be restored, we have generally abstained from making any declaration of opinion in reference to the progress of the great contest in America, but one, which recent events assuredly give us no cause to retract. *Giving the South credit for the greatest gallantry and the most adamantine resolution, it has been perfectly plain to all who are not blinded by passion or prejudice, that the North must succeed in obtaining military possession of the principal strategic and commercial positions in the Slave States, provided always that it put forth its full power persistently and resolutely.* That view was taken after a careful consideration of the means and resources of the belligerents, founded on some personal knowledge, although the contingency, now remote, of arming the slaves, and employing negro regiments had not then been brought to notice. The introduction of that element does not much alter the result. Whatever the South may threaten in that way, it is not possible for the slave-owners to drill and officer a slave army; and the North will find its black regiments only useful as an engine of mere annoyance to their antagonists. Leaving out of question the border ruffian excesses and guerrilla warfare, which remind one of the atrocious savagery of the Skinners and Cowboys, as described by the American novelist in *The Spy*, the South has now only three points at which armies are concentrated from which any military results are to be expected. These are, in front of Richmond, inside the lines of Charleston, and the front of Chattanooga. These are, to be sure, garrisons in Savannah and Mobile; there are besides outlying corps in Louisiana, Texas, North Carolina; but these, unless concentrated, can effect nothing towards a grand military result. * * * * *

On the whole the Southern cause, in the midst of the great troubles and dangers which threaten the Confederacy, becomes more hopeful in the face of the non-fulfilment of Northern hopes and promises than it has been for some time; and if similar apathy or non-success should mark the close of the year, there will be a great chance that the South will obtain an armistice, and that armistice may lead to an adjustment of difficulties. A general collapse of the North, the disappearance and liquefaction of the Northern armies, the extermination of ROSECRANS, GILMORE and MEADE, the refusal of the Free States to give supplies of men or money, the sudden explosion of the whole system of finance—These can save the South. *There are some who believe they are coming. Their faith must be greater than ours.*

DANGEROUS BALLOON ASSCENSION.

M. NADAR'S CRUISE AMONG THE CLOUDS.

M. EUGENE ARNOULT, one of the passengers in M. NADAR'S balloon, gives the following graphic account of the disastrous voyage of the "Géant" balloon, which has created such a sensation in France recently:

"At nine o'clock on Sunday night we were at Erquelines; we passed over Malines, and toward midnight were in Holland. We rose up very high, but it was necessary to come down to see where we were. Ignorant of that, our position was a critical one. Below, as far as we could see, were marshes, and in the distance we could hear the roar of the sea. We threw out ballast and mounting again soon lost sight of the earth. What a night! Nobody slept, as you may suppose, for the idea of falling into the sea had nothing pleasant about it, and it was necessary to keep a lookout in order to effect, if necessary, a descent. My compass showed that we were going toward the east; that is to say, toward Germany. In the morning, after a frugal breakfast made in the clouds, we redescended. An immense plain was beneath us; the villages appeared to us like children

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1863.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The town was excited yesterday afternoon by a rumor of the surrender of Fort Sumter to Gen. GILLMORE. Such an event is, of course, among the earliest probabilities, but in this instance we are inclined to doubt. There is no better foundation for the rumor than a dispatch from Philadelphia announcing the arrival there of the transport *Salvor*, direct from Hilton Head. The Captain of this vessel says that it was generally believed at Hilton Head on Monday last that Fort Sumter was in our possession and garrisoned by a Pennsylvania regiment. Camp rumors are notoriously not to be depended on, and we can see no reason to make an exceptiou in favor of this from Hilton Head. We are sure that an agreeable fact of such importance as the surrender of Fort Sumter would have been made known officially before this, if it had happened as long since as last Monday. But if any confirmation of our opinion of the incorrectness of the report were needed, we find it in the telegrams of the Richmond papers received at Fortress Monroe. Charleston dispatches as late as Thursday say that the bombardment of Fort Sumter was then furiously progressing.

Very interesting items of news from Gen. GRANT'S department have come to hand through Southern sources. An Atlanta, Georgia, dispatch, dated last Wednesday says, that during the preceding 48 hours, the Yankees gained such important advantages, which, unless at once counteracted, would put beyond question Gen. GRANT'S ability to subsist his entire army at Chattanooga. Our forces maintain possession of Raccoon Valley, having been heavily reinforced, and our cavalry were making most annoying and disastrous raids in Madison and Huntsville Counties.

A report from the Army of the Potomac says that the enemy are again going South, crossing the Rapidan in a hasty manner. Probably Gen. LEE hopes to anticipate the movements of Gen. MEADE and occupy Fredericksburgh in force. MEADE has changed his headquarters and is no longer at Warrenton.

In their recent raid upon Mayfield, Western Kentucky, the rebels brought with them packs of bloodhounds which were used to hunt Union men, who were frequently murdered in the most brutal manner. The marauders threw a railroad train off the track, fired upon the passengers and robbed them of their valuables. They carried off with them $18,000 worth of stolen horses. FAULKNER and NEWCOMB commanded this horde of murderers and thieves. Hon. LUCIEN ANDERSON, member of Congress, who was captured, isto be held as hostage for TRUSTEN POLK.

Advices from Arkansas represent that Arkadelphia, recently the headquarters of the rebel Gen. PRICE, is now in possession of Gen. STEELE. Recruiting for the Union army continues very brisk, over 700 volunteers from Yell County alone having reported to Gen. STEELE.

New-Orleans dates, *viâ* the river, to the 27th, and by the steamship *Evening Star* to the 31st, have been received. There is no news. Surgeon-General HAMMOND, who has made a trip of inspection to the Department of the Gulf, arrived at Cairo on Friday, on his way to Washington.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Terre Haute *Express* is much gratified at the promotion of Gen. CHARLES CROUFT from a brigade commander to the command of a division. He commands Gen. PALMER'S old division, consisting of five brigades and four batteries, Gen. PALMER having been assigned the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, formerly the corps of Gen. THOMAS.

Dr. WM. P. RUCKNER, whose detention by the rebels at Richmond on criminal charges, put a stop to the exchange of surgeons, arrived at Gauley Bridge, Va., yesterday. About two weeks since he managed to elude the vigilance of his jailors, and thus happily solved a question which was seriously vexing a great many good and true men.

Gov. BRAMLETTE has issued his proclamation, seconding the President's call for troops. It is business-like and patriotic. His appeal to Kentuckians to come forward and fill up the ranks of their thin regiments in the field is eloquent.

The old ship *Alabama*, which has been on the stocks at the Portsmouth Navy-yard for forty years, and is now being fitted up for a school ship, will henceforth, by authority of the Navy Department, be known as the *New-Hampshire*.

A dispatch from Knoxville to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says, that a rebel regiment crossed the Little Tennessee River on Monday last, and were driven back by Col. ADAMS, of the First Kentucky, with a loss of 50 killed and drowned and 40 captured, including four officers.

The election returns come in slowly from Missouri. Both sides claim the State. The soldiers, as far as heard from, have given a large majority of their votes for the Radical ticket.

The lady managers of the Soldiers' Fair at Chicago, entertained the Governors of Illinois and Michigan, and other distinguished officials and gentlemen, at a dinner in Byran's Hall on Thursday. Ten tables were set, at each of which a lady presided. Fifty young ladies served as waiters, who dressed in costume as follows : White short skirt with red stripes running from top to bottom, blue Spanish waist over a white waist, and tarletane breakfast caps. On the left shoulder they wore a rosette of red, white and blue. In the evening addresses were made by their distinguished guests, advocating the cause which the ladies have so nobly and successfully endeavored to promote.

Business in Breadstuffs on Saturday was less animated ; prices of Flour and Wheat declined slightly ; Corn advanced a shade ; Oats closed heavily. Pork and Lard were in less request and less buoyant in price. Beef was more sought after. Whisky was in good demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Laths, Lime, Cassia, Tallow, Wool, Leather, and the principal kinds of Groceries at full rates. Cotton was moderately inquired for and was firm. Fish, Hemp, Seeds, and Skins attracted less attention. The freight market was quiet, with 663 vessels of all classes in port.

Dangerous Doctrines—Warnings of the Past and Perils of the Future.

The plan of operations which the Copperheads have now fixed upon, seems to be, judging from Gov. SEYMOUR'S recent speeches, and particularly the last one, to avoid all direct opposition to the war, or even to the maintenance of the army, but by dwelling upon the apparent difference in the degree of advantage which various States derive from the Union to assist in that "disintegration of the North," which the Southern Press counts upon as the surest agent in securing peace. The formation of the Union was, as the world knows, rendered possible only by the spread amongst the people of the conviction that all would enjoy greater safety, happiness, and prosperity in it than out of it. This was at that time made comparatively easy by the fact that the country was fresh from an experience of the working of the old Confederation—a body whose existence was made manifest mainly by the establishment of a debating club at Washington. Everybody then knew by actual experiment that Disunion meant weakness, disorder and degradation, and that standing alone, even the most powerful of all the States was no better, and no more respected, than any petty principality.

Now, however, that the memory of the misery from which the adoption of the present Constitution relieved us has entirely faded from the popular mind, and that a great calamity has actually occurred, in spite of the Union and in it, it is a comparatively easy task for demagogues to persuade the ignorant and unthinking that its advantages are after all perhaps overestimated, and that as things go, some of the States, at least, would do better by leaving it than by staying in it. To spread this idea amongst the masses is, of course, the best way to bring about a general break up ; and this is precisely what Gov SEYMOUR is now doing. The first steps toward secession were taken thirty years ago in the South by the leaders persuading the people that they were losers by the Union, and that they would better their condition by leaving it. They were told that the North was growing rich by trafficking in their products ; that the South produced all the real wealth of the country, and was, therefore, ultimately the payer of all the taxes ; that a purely Slave Confederacy would run a course of glory and prosperity which was impossible as long as they were saddled with the burden of the Free States ; and, finally, that their prosperity was imperiled by remaining any longer in community with them. By preaching these doctrines year after year, the people were finally got to believe them, and then came secession and war.

When Gov. SEYMOUR took office a year ago, he began in his first message, in a similar line of argument, and he has ever since been working away at it, by direct assertion, by illusion, innuendo, by suggestion, implication, and all other devices known to rhetoricians, and the whole pack of Copperheads have taken up the cry, and are now making the whole North resound with it. As there are no differences between the States of the North in manners, or social organization, they cannot, of course, make precisely the same "points" as their Southern prototypes ; but such differences as there are, they are "exploiting" with great industry. The States, for instance, differ both in extent of territory and in population. New-York is, in these respects, equal to the whole of New-England put together. This, of course, affords an opportunity of suggesting that New-England gains more by the Union than New-York ; and that as New-York could get along better without the Union than New-England, there is a certain unfairness in asking her to make the same sacrifices for its preservation ; that the great sacrifices she has made and is making for this object, are rather the result of magnanimity than of duty, and that if she refused to submit to them any longer, she would be chargeable with nothing more than natural attention to her own interests.

Then, again, the Eastern States are manufacturing and commercial ; the Western States are agricultural. The West, therefore, has its attention called to the tax it pays to Eastern traders, both by the purchase of their goods, and their services as commission agents in dealing with Europe. It is shown how well it might get on without the East, by using the Mississippi ; how much better it would *pay* to be associated with the South exclusively, than with the East ; and, in fact, what a terrible burden the attempt to maintain the Union as at present, must entail and is entailing.

All this at present takes the shape of warning. Gov. SEYMOUR'S speeches are in the admonitory key. He threatens nothing as yet. The Southern Secessionists began in precisely the same way. After the poison has begun to circulate, and has got thorough hold of the public, the threatening will begin. We shall then hear that New-York is a loser by the Union ; that she remains in it out of respect for old tradition, and will remain in it if this and that State behaves itself, if this or that writer is silenced, if this or that newspaper is repudiated, if this or that person is elected, and so on. Which of us is not familiar with the strain ? How often we have heard it from the tuneful lips of TOOMBS, and DAVIS and MASON.

We earnestly call the attention of the public to this matter now, because no great mischief is yet done, and because none will be done, if loyal men do their duty. But they will do well to keep one eye on the Governor and his associates, and they will find that this topic we have been discussing, will be brought up in every one of their speeches as long as the war lasts, and perhaps longer. They want the old Confederacy back again, as the separate States under the present Government do not afford a sufficiently prominent field for their ambition. And if New-York were less controlled by the rest of the country, they would hope to keep hold of power by the aid of the mob of this city, whose votes are increasing in a much greater ratio than those of the country population. We are confirmed in this view of the matter by Gov. SEYMOUR'S announcement that "he approaches this question, not as a man who cares for man's judgment, but as one who, in a few brief years, is to give an account to Him who reigns above us all." [Cheers.] Whenever a practiced demagogue solemnly disclaims in this manner all sense of responsibility to his fellow-men, he invariably means mischief. There is this in common between him and despots.

Gov. Morton's Plan of Recruiting.

Anything emanating from the Executive of a State that has done so much to crush out this rebellion as Indiana, is always worthy of more than ordinary attention. In this view especially, Gov. MORTON'S late plan, submitted to the War Department, is deserving of notice. The Governor proposes a method for filling up depleted three years' regiments in this way : That propositions shall be made to those regiments now in the field, which have been reduced to the lowest numerical standard, or those which are the oldest organizations, calling upon three-fourths of their members to reënlist. Should they do so, the regiment is then to be brought home and furloughed, both officers and men, for such time as the Governors of their respective States see fit, for the purpose of recruiting. This rule to be repeated until each regiment has undergone the furlough, and been recruited, the reënlisted men receiving the $100 bounty which will then be due, as well as the $402 awarded to veterans.

This plan reads well, but practically it will not work. The same inducements that would have made successful recruiting twelve months ago will fail now. The country has to contend against its own prosperity, as well as other things. Never in its whole history has the wages of the mechanic and the workingman been so high as now, and the memory of certain promised bounties and advantages, by rascally recruiting officers, never yet realized, has not faded out of the soldier's brain. The result is that the well-disposed recruiting officer of to-day has to suffer for the shortcomings of the scamps of the past. Firstly, the promises of those men to reënlist for another term, before their present one is expired, will amount to nothing, and will most likely, with the recklessness of the soldier in the field, be unthinkingly given, that he may get a few months furlough at home before he is justly entitled to his discharge. The men cannot be got to reënlist in the field. The experiment has been tried, and except in solitary cases, always failed. They say they must go home first. The experience of the past, in this State, teaches us that of the thirty-eight returned regiments, a large per-centage have reënlisted, and that no inducement that could be offered, other than large bounties, promptly paid, would affect the others. Of these returned soldiers, many of them love the life, and go back purely from that love, feeling that it is their true element. Others find that they are unfitted for the avocations that once gave them subsistence and home, and are glad once more to turn their steps campward. Some, that their business has altered, and the result will be that they will be obliged to seek a livelihood in a strange labor or profession, while again, others find their family relations have undergone the natural mutations of years. All these return to their soldier life, while the smaller number who have come back to find their homes with fresh attractions, and their means of making a living improved, however much they may have liked their life in camp and field, resign it for prosperous repose. The same result would inevitably follow Gov. MORTON'S plan of returning the regiments to recruit, without the natural working. The soldier who had promised in the field to reënlist, would find the promise irksome to him when at home, and perhaps try to shirk it, even at the risk of desertion, when, if he were mustered out of the service in regular order, and left entirely to his own resources, the chances are large than in the course of events, he would within a couple of months find his way back to the field.

There is but one real way of recruiting, which is for the country to go into the matter precisely as the employer would hire his labor. We do not divest our minds of the faith in patriotism, for we have splendid examples of its power, but "charity begins at home," and the man who would enlist, naturally, if he is a man worth having, thinks of his wife and family first. He must leave them independent of the loss of his labor, and he must have confidence in the agent, that is, in the recruiting officer of the employer, *i. e.*, the Government that employs him. The first idea is, high bounties, to balance low wages ; and the second, the detailing of good officers to superintend all recruiting, who will give the enlisted man the choice of the regiment he will join in the field—show no favor, and see perfect justice done, especially in the prompt payment of bounties.

RECORDER HOFFMAN.—It is a matter of public congratulation that while the late elections in this City resulted in some instances in the triumph of lawlessness and disorder, the reëlection of Recorder HOFFMAN proved such a signal and significant victory for order and law. He was elected to the office which he has honored by his uprightness, learning, sagacity and ability, by an almost unanimous vote—his majority being over fifty thousand. The City will never forget and the country will never cease to honor Recorder HOFFMANN'S course during the riot trials. The qualities which he then displayed were only such as he had always displayed during his entire judicial career ; but they were then brought more strikingly to public notice. It may be said that Recorder HOFFMAN only did his duty on that occasion ; and this is perfectly true. But in these days there is so much dereliction of duty in all spheres of life, so little conscientious and faithful action in performing the requirements of any position, that when a just and true man, and especially a just and fearless Judge, is found, it becomes those whom he serves to recognize and reward his honorable services.

The Southern Chivalry.

In the beginning of this war, nothing could be heard from Southern trumpeters but songs of the self-sacrificing of the blue blood of the South. Of how the kid-gloved exquisite, and the owner of five hundred negroes, had shouldered the musket, and marched side by side with the bone and sinew of the seceded States. It was claimed that they were fearfully in earnest, and were showing it practically by laying down their pink-tinted and musk-scented persons on the altar of their country. Months went by, and gradually this line of brag faded out. Their Press was filled with advertisements for substitutes, and it was plain that the chivalry were beginning to find out that life in camp, under arrogant officers, was not exactly suited to their constitutions. Very soon after, the very same Press was rampant upon exemptions, declaring that more than half of those who had managed to crawl out from their army were liable for service, and that the laws against desertion were a dead letter, because the deserters were of the wealthier classes. The Richmond *Enquirer* was especially severe upon these kid-gloved soldiers who had got enough, declaring that they should be made especial examples of, and hanged, drawn and quartered instantly. In spite of all this, the flower of chivalry continued to withdraw itself, until the rank and file was left as bare of the aristocratic taint as a French mob in the days of the downfall of LOUIS XVI., the blue blood having retired quietly to its luxurious home, there to await the coming of the victorious Yankees, and by loyal professions secure its "crop." The example of enlistment was good, as far as it went, and succeeded in deluding into the unholy strife the laboring population of the country ; that part which did not go in by its own consent being taken, anyhow, by conscription, but its effect did not last, and very soon the poor dupes saw that they had been sold, cheaply sold, to an oligarchy afraid to trust its precious carcase where it would send them. For over a year this fact has been patent to the rank and file, of the Confederate army, and they feel, now, that instead of fighting side by side with statesmen and millionaires, they are simply a band of poor men battling for the rich, who are sitting at home, preparing for the time when the grand smash shall come, that they may quietly slip out of the back door. This is the true history of that Southern chivalry which has a bit of lively romance, was supposed to throw itself into the breach, and for the sake of liberty, and a divorce from the tyrannical mudsills, break down at a blow, all those distinctions of caste, to uphold which, they had been fighting all their lives a battle they have now shifted on to the shoulders of these poor dupes.

The War in New-Zealand.

The last Oriental mail brought bad news from New-Zealand to our British relatives. The Anglo-Maorian war has assumed an alarming aspect. The Colonists are now almost reduced to the necessity of fighting for their hearths and altars. The native forces, to the number of over 7,000 warriors, are in the vicinity of Auckland, and a general rising of all the tribes is apprehended. To repel this great danger, every civilian capable of discharging military duty, whether in garrison or in the field, has been called out. Yet, even including the regular troops, the entire force at the disposal of Gen. CAMERON for active operations against the natives, does not exceed 3,000 men. With this little army, however, that enterprising officer determined to transfer the seat of war from Taranaki to the country of the Waikatos. About the middle of July he accordingly pushed on to the Maungatawhirri Creek, which is esteemed the boundary line between the aboriginal and European territory. Having crossed this creek, he advanced a short distance, and then ordered his troops to throw up redoubts in a commanding position. Hardly had these works been completed, when large bodies of natives were observed hovering around as though they meant to attack them. But seeing the General disposed to anticipate their design, they retired to a line of rifle-pits, which they had dug on the neighboring heights for protection, and there awaited his onset. As the British approached, the Maories saluted them with a heavy fire, which for a moment checked their advance ; but, on Gen. CAMERON taking the lead in person, the soldiers rallied, and, carrying the rifle-pits with a rush, they put the enemy to flight, and pursued them to a distance of six miles from the battle-field. In this action the natives lost one hundred men, among whom were seven or eight chiefs of distinction, one of them uncle to the Maori King. The result of the conflict did not, however, prove of such importance to the colonists as might be supposed. On the contrary, it gave the Maories a lesson from which they were not slow to profit. Placing no more reliance on rifle-pits, they adopted a new mode of warfare, for which their forest-crowned hills are admirably fitted, and which will be more formidable to the Europeans than any other they could devise. The new strategy consists in placing ambuscades in the almost impenetrable brushwood which underlies their forests, and assailing their foes from thence. The efficacy of this system of warfare has been already tried and demonstrated. On the 1st of August Gen. CAMERON, at the head of 700 men, went on a reconnoitering expedition to the village of Paparod, where a large body of natives was said to be collected. After a fatiguing night march, he reached the village, but found it entirely deserted. Then he advanced into the forest in search of the enemy. Nor had he far to proceed. As his soldiers threaded their way through the brushwood, a brisk fire was suddenly opened on the leading files by an invisible foe. This was at first returned by the British, but evidently with such little effect that the General, rather than sacrifice his men in a hopeless contest, ultimately ordered a retreat, and had the mortification to see the exulting savages issuing from their lair, and following in the footsteps of his discomfited troops.

But the Maori have resorted to another mode of offence which cannot be justified. They war not merely against the military and volunteers ; they victimize also individual settlers and helpless families. The fact is that these once amiable and interesting abrigines have become suddenly infuriated, from the conviction that they must exterminate the Europeans, or be exterminated. Hence they have proclaimed war to the knife against the settlers, and staked the very existence of their race on the present conflict.

This Anglo-Maorian war indeed resembles the old border struggles between our ancestors and the Red men, and never were the descendants of the Puritans in more imminent peril than the New-Zealand colonists are now in.

Of the greatness of their danger Sir. GEO. GREY is so sensible that he has made a most pressing appeal to the Australian Governors for all the regular troops which they can possibly spare ; and has even dispatched an officer to Sydney to offer high pay and liberal grants of land to all young men who will volunteer for service against the Maori. We learn from the Australian Press that Gov. GREY'S appeal and Col. PITT'S mission have been quite successful ; and it is probable that he has ere this got a strong force of military and volunteers from Australia. But this New-Zealand rebellion is too serious an affair for either the settlers or Australians to deal with. It is England herself that must take it in hand.

AN "INTERCEPTED LETTER" OF DUBIOUS ORIGIN.—Among the letters of the so-called "captured Jeff. Davis correspondence," there was one transmitted to the Press from Washington the other day by telegraph, which was dated at Memphis in Nov. 1856, and signed "Senex." It proposed to JEFF. DAVIS that in event of the election of a Black Republican in 1860, the South should adopt what was termed the "grab-game policy ;" and to carry out this policy it proposed the names of certain men for places in Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet. This alleged letter of the anonymous "Senex" to JEFF. DAVIS was of such a character that we were convinced that it was either bogus or that its writer was a fool—it might be Gen. PILLOW. But we cannot believe that even Gen. PILLOW did not know that (as the *Journal of Commerce* points out) the person named in the letter for Secretary of War (Mr. T. J. RUSK) was then long dead, having committed suicide six months previous ; and we do not believe that, to carry out the secession scheme he would have nominated Mr. FRED. P. STANTON as Secretary of the Navy. The letter professes to have been written about the time that Mr. STANTON was appointed, in company with ROBERT J. WALKER, to administer the affairs of the disturbed Territory of Kansas ; and his opposition to all the works and ways of the fire-eaters was known to every one who knew anything about him—and particularly to the people of Memphis, which district he had represented for three or four terms in Congress. Mr. STANTON, as our readers are aware, went to Kansas in 1857, nominally as Secretary of the Territory, and was the main agent in thwarting the schemes of the Southern fire-eaters there, and conceiving and putting in force the measures which resulted in bringing Kansas into the Union as a Free State. This eminent and able statesman is not now in public position, but his attachment to the Union and the Government is as great as it was in 1856, and indeed during the whole of his public career. Either the writer of the silly letter was a fool, or the concocter of it is a knave.

EAST AND WEST.—Very little, if any, sectional jealousy enters into the composition of our armies. The soldiers of the East and the soldiers of the West know each other to be animated by the same sublime faith, dauntless valor and fervent patriotism. But while mutually entertaining the kindliest of feeling, as brothers-in-arms, there exists among the troops of these two great sections a spirit of generous emulation which has manifested itself on many a hard-fought field. The bounds of healthful competition, however, have never been passed, notwithstanding malacious assertions to the contrary by renegades at home, and enemies of American unity abroad. As an evidence of the *entente cordiale* which exists between the brave men of the West, who compose the Army of the Cumberland, and their Eastern brethren, who, under Gen. HOOKER, have been sent to reinforce their battle-thinned ranks, the following extract from a congratulatory letter, written by an officer in the Inspector-General's office of the Army of the Cumberland to an officer of Gen. HOWARD'S Staff, will be found interesting :

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 29.

COLONEL : Allow me to congratulate you upon the successful and gallant *début* of our new compatriots from the Potomac army in this Department. From accounts received here no more glorious a career could have been made than that of last night, in which the Seventy-third Ohio and Thirty-third Massachusetts participated. I feel very proud of the present laurels gained by your corps. * * *

Very respectfully, yours, &c.

Arrival of Marshal Forey.

The French frigate *Panama* arrived on Friday from Vera Cruz, having on board Gen. FOREY, lately commanding the French invading army in Mexico. The arrival of Marshal FOREY effectually disposes of the reports that have come from Havana, respecting his death of yellow fever. Gen. FOREY, we believe, has not yet come on shore. His stay here will be brief, as he intends to reach France with the least possible delay.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—This sterling Union journal is one of the most enterprising, candid and able newspapers in the country. With its Weekly and Semi-Weekly, the ordinary reader scarcely needs any other but the county paper. Its terms are liberal.—*Warsaw New-Yorker.*

OUR RELATIONS—BLAIR AND SUMNER.

THE BERCHES, Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1863.

Everybody doesn't read the *Atlantic Magazine*, and everybody can't be at *Rockville*, Maryland. So, but for the kind offices of the New-York TIMES, I should not know what a body of elegant and valuable literature had been spread before the world by Messrs. SUMNER and BLAIR. Especially, I should not know how much interesting information they have given us about our "relations." Our "relations" ought to be gratified for the dignified situations in which these gentlemen have placed them. The country also is indebted for a tournament between a member of the Cabinet and the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Relations in the Senate. A common man might suppose the nation was sufficiently divided without their aid. He might suppose Mr. LINCOLN needed unity in his Cabinet, harmony between him and the Senate, and all the energy which united hands and hearts could give to restore the unity, strength and dominion of the Government. But Providence seems to have determined that we shall pass through a series of all possible blunders, and exhaust all possible errors, before we shall arrive at truth, and triumph. We *shall* arrive at that happy end, and when we do, it will be wonderful how we escaped our own blunders, both civil and military.

Mr. SUMNER flaunts his banner in a magazine, and from its lofty ramparts runs his spear against the States (not by any means the spear of Ithuriel) and would destroy even some of the "Old Thirteen." Mr. BLAIR, nothing daunted, rushes into the field with the audacity of CŒUR DE LION and the discretion of DON QUIXOTTE. He fights the windmills of the Abolitionists, rushes on the swords of the radicals, and, like his father before him, thinks the world is to be saved by the valor of the BLAIRS. To me, there is something a little ridiculous in all this ; but such is the gravity of the times that I shall waste no words upon that. With Mr. SUMNER'S views I do not agree, and still less with Mr. BLAIR. The questions in regard to the *status* of the negro, or the reorganization of the rebel States, are wholly practical questions, and no man can decide them by preconceived theories of government. There are two *facts*, perfectly clear before us, and which no man can set aside. *First*, this Government is to be restored *over every foot of our territory by force of arms*, and all the incidents, whether civil or military, necessary to that end—whether it be the arming of the negroes, the abolition of Slavery, or the temporary pupilage of the States—are all (because necessary means to an end,) constitutional measures for the general defence and the general welfare. *Secondly*—When this end is accomplished, the State Governments are to be reestablished by *loyal men only* ; and loyal men can only be construed to mean those who are honestly opposed to all the political principles on which the rebellion is formed, and will support all the measures necessary to destroy it. I take it, these *facts* (*de futuro*) are plain and palpable. In the presence of these facts, what do Messrs. SUMNER and BLAIR propose to do? According to Mr BLAIR'S statement, Mr. SUMNER says there is a revolution which forfeits all State Governments which entered into rebellion :

"Therefore, 'no State Governments ;' and, finally, the want of local functionaries, bound by constitutional oaths, extinguishes the States in one-third of the Union, and their destiny is sealed with the pronunciamiento : '*the whole broad rebel region is tabula rosa, or a clean slate, when Congress, under the Constitution, may write laws.*'"

I understand the Supreme Court, in the case of the *Brilliant*, have sustained Mr. SUMNER'S first proposition ; that is, *politically*, those State Governments are forfeited ; but not so with their institutions. The States exist, and their domestic institutions exist. What becomes of the criminal law? What of cases before Justices of the Peace and County Courts? What of the rights of corporations and deeds of property? The States in rebellion are not a *tabula rosa*. They exist as positive, salient, enduring *facts*. Mr. SUMNER knows that Congress has a right to and does legislate over all these matters for the territories. Does he mean that all law is at an end in Tennessee because its Legislature, (composed of individual traitors,) once enacted an ordinance of secession? Does he mean that the fifty thousand true, honest, faithful citizens of East Tennessee have no rights, and may not reinstitute a Government for themselves? These questions indicate the points in which I disagree with Mr. SUMNER. But the *present facts* render discussion unnecessary, for Tennessee is in possession of our army, and so it must remain until the rebellion is entirely subdued. In the meanwhile the people of Tennessee must be governed in their domestic relations by their own laws.

In turning to Mr. BLAIR, it is with a sense of pain that I find him—a member of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet—holding language which cannot fail to be offensive to millions of men who, like myself, have been the constant and uncompromising enemies of Slavery. Mr. BLAIR knows, as well as any man in the United States, that the leaders and presses of the Democratic party have for years denounced us as "*the Abolition party*"—this without any regard to whether we were the most conservative, or the most radical men of the nation. It was enough that we were politically organized against the Democratic party, which was committed to the Southern oligarchy. Mr. BLAIR knows there is *no* Abolition party, organized as such, and if there ever was, it was the party which placed him and Mr. LINCOLN in office, and by whose voice alone they have a particle of political weight. I know the people of the West well, and I know you might as well have turned back the waves of the sea as to have carried the election of 1860 without the tens of thousands of Anti-Slavery men who, like myself, are determined to destroy Slavery if possible. Knowing this, Mr. BLAIR says :

"The article in the *Atlantic Monthly* may justly be quoted as the programme of the movement. It presents the issue on which the Abolition party has resolved to rest its hopes of setting up its domination in this country. The boldness that marks the announcement of its design to assume for Congress absolute power over the States recovered to the Union, without allowing representation for them in the body, argues much for the confidence of those who never attained an ounce of political weight until they threw themselves into the scale of the Republican party at Chicago."

Now, where is the Abolition party? Where is its organization? Are the printers and writers of the *Atlantic* the Abolition party? And, what have I to do with either of them? But Mr. BLAIR does not stop at this ; he says :

"The Abolition party, whilst pronouncing philippics against Slavery, seek to make a caste of another color by amalgamating the black element with the free white labor of our land, and so to expand far beyond the present confines of Slavery the evil which makes it obnoxious to Republican statesmen. And now, when the strength of the traitors who attempted to embody a power out of the interests of Slavery to overthrow the Government is seen to fail, they would make the manumission of the slaves the means of infusing their blood into our whole system by blending with it '*amalgamation, equality*, and fraternity.'"

Now, I ask you, Mr. TIMES, if that is not a gross libel? I ask you with what decency a statesman can put it forth? Do you think that I, and millions like me, through this great valley of the West, are a people likely to go in for *amal-*

gamation and equality with negroes? Again Mr. BLAIR betrays no small ignorance in this matter. The only people in this country engaged in making "*a caste of another color*," are his dear friends in the South. They have long been engaged in the profitable business of giving "color to an idea," (said Mr. ADAMS,) and giving trouble to the census-taker, who found it difficult to distinguish the lines between black and white Nor is it true that freedom will increase the number of this new caste in the North. No free colored man will go to the North when he can get to the South. It is against his nature. But there is another very serious matter, politically, in the language of Mr. BLAIR. Mr. BLAIR is probably aware that there has been an election in Ohio. Does he not know that his language is exactly that used by the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Ohio *Statesman, et omne genus*, in support of VALLANDIGHAM? Does he not know that denunciation of "*the Abolition party*" is the staple article in their political business? Is he going to take up their political trade after their dead failure against a hundred thousand majority? or does he think that we shall change our policy and principles to suit the political atmosphere of Washington? I can tell Mr. BLAIR something, which, if he believes, may be of political advantage: On Slavery and all its iniquity, we, the people, have written, *Delenda est Carthago*.

I have not sided with Mr. SUMNER in this matter; but with the great body of solid, thinking men in this country. Such men are not to be moved from their purpose. They have resolved that if within the limits of human power, this Government shall be restored to every foot of its legal territory, and that Slavery shall, under no pretence, be restored to political power in this land.

I do not put forth my own opinions as of any importance. I but re-echo the voice of thoughtful, patriotic people. As I look from my window, the wind is scattering the frail and fleeting leaves of Autumn. But the oak and the beech have withstood the storms of a century. So great principles, rooted in the human mind, will live and grow, when the fleeting fashions of parties, and of politics shall have passed away.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New Call for Volunteers—Recruiting in this City—The New Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, &c.

Brig.-Gen. HAYS, the new Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, has entered upon the duties of his post, and is perfecting the arrangements for the combination of the two offices lately held by Col. NUGENT and Col. REEVES. The Provost-Marshal's office will remain at No. 106 Leonard-street, as heretofore, and the disbursing office in Walker-street. Col. NUGENT will continue in his department as an assistant to Gen. HAYS. None of the subordinates of either department have been removed, and probably will not be. Gen. HAYS, in addition to his duties as head of the combined offices above-mentioned, is also to have a general supervision of the recruiting of volunteers for the first ten Congressional Districts, under the late call of the President. The arrangements for recruiting are not yet perfected, but soon will be. It was proposed at first that the General Government should appoint two prominent citizens for each Congressional District to act as general recruiting agents in conjunction with two others to be appointed by the Governor of this State. They were to select proper men as recruiting officers, subject to the confirmation of the Assistant Provost-Marshal-General. Brig.-Gen. HAYS, however, is of the opinion that it will be better to leave the recruiting business open to free competition, and allow anybody to furnish recruits, and receive the premium therefor, which is $25 each for all recruits who have seen service, and $15 for new volunteers. He has written to Washington, proposing this plan, but an answer has not yet been received. It is also proposed that the officers who come on from the Army of the Potomac to obtain conscripts for their regiments, of whom there are about 150 now at Riker's Island, should be allowed to come to the City and recruit for their several regiments, in which case the premiums would be paid to the volunteers instead of to the recruiting officer. The bounties offered for volunteers are very large and cannot fail to secure an abundance of recruits when the arrangements are perfected and in working order. Each volunteer will be allowed to select his own regiment from among those now in service, which, to many men, will be by no means the least among the many inducements to enlist.

The Mayoralty.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE has persistently adhered to his long since publicly expressed determination not to be considered a candidate for reelection for a position which he has filled with so much ability, fidelity and honor. He has courteously but positively refused the solicitations more formally and recently made of him, and will retire, having won the approval and respect of men of all parties for an official course pursued with "but a single eye to the public good." Mr. OPDYKE's career as Mayor has elevated the good name of the City as well as protected and enhanced its best interests. It was thought that Gen. DIX could be prevailed upon to be his successor, but other duties interfere and he declines. The nomination unanimously tendered to ORISON BLUNT, Esq., it is thought will be accepted. Mr. BLUNT is known throughout the City as an active business man, and a hard-working and conscientious public officer. His connection, as President, with the Supervisors' Exemption Committee tested his willingness to labor and his fidelity to serve the public interest, has made him a most enviable repute.

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention nominating a candidate for Mayor:

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Committee, on behalf of their constituents, are hereby tendered Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE for the integrity, firmness and ability that have characterized his administration of the responsible trusts committed to his charge as the Chief Executive of this City; and they regret that he deems it his imperative duty to decline a renomination.

Fire in Eighth Avenue.

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM SUFFOCATION.—RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the three-story brick building, No. 548 Eighth-avenue, occupied on the first floor by Mrs. CAROLINE MEYERS as a millinery and fancy goods store. It originated in the rear room of this store, and spread with great rapidity throughout the entire building. On the third floor an aged lady named Mrs. LEAH LEVI occupied rooms, and so speedily did the flames ascend that she was suffocated and burned to death, notwithstanding the prompt action of the firemen aided by some citizens in the neighborhood. When the fire was subdued her body was found in a position which indicated that she was lying on a lounge at the time she was overtaken by the smoke and flame.

Coroner RANNEY yesterday afternoon held an inquest on the body at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, and he, with the assistance of Fire Marshal BAKER, and the Police of the Precinct, did all that could be done to ascertain the origin of the fire. From the best testimony that could be produced, it appears that Mrs. MEYERS, the woman who kept the millinery store on the first floor, kindled a fire in a stove at about 7 o'clock in the morning. This stove was located in the rear of the main building, in a sort of one-story kitchen. She then went, as she testified, into the yard, and during an absence of a few minutes, some curtains, which were hanging across a glass door, caught fire, and before aid could be summoned, the entire premises were in flames. How the door-curtains were ignited did not clearly appear. The jury rendered a verdict that "Mrs. LEVI came to her death from suffocation by the burning of the building No. 548 Eighth-avenue, on the 7th of November, 1863, and so far as the testimony discloses, the fire was accidental."

The damage by fire and water will amount to several thousand dollars. Mrs. MEYERS' stock on the first floor was entirely destroyed; loss from $500 to $600. It was insured in the Bowery Insurance Company for $700. She also occupied a portion of the second floor as a dwelling. The damage to her furniture is about $200, upon which there was no insurance. The third floor was occupied by the unfortunate Mrs. LEVI, who with her life lost all her worldly goods.

No. 546, adjoining, was occupied by ALBERT DEBAUN, as a cigar and tobacco store. His loss by fire and water will amount to about $500. He is insured for $1,750, in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. No. 550, on the other side of the building where the fire originated, was occupied by PETER QUICK, as a leather and finding store. His stock and fixtures were damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $600. He is insured for $600 in the Germania Insurance Company.

The upper portion of this building was occupied by JOHN BROWN and GEORGE WEST. Their furniture was damaged by fire and water to the amount of about $400; said to be uninsured. All the buildings belonged to Mr. AUSTIN. The damage is something over $1,000, and are fully insured in City Companies.

The City Charities.

Monthly report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York, for October, 1863:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary.	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.
No. of Male Patients	1,103	607	534	856	283
No. of Female Patients	1,840	1,050	1,345	1,507	523
Totals	2,943	1,657	3,179	2,403	806
Treated at Dwellings	415	282	407	424	121
Treated at Dispensaries	2,528	1,375	1,172	1,979	585
Primary Vaccinations	92	100	191	61	13
Revaccinations	10	7	420	1	—
Whole No. Vaccinated	102	107	611	62	13
Number of Adults	1,842	957	1,110	1,343	—
Number of Children	1,101	700	1,069	1,060	—
No. of Native Patients	1,222	857	965	1,087	194
No. of Foreign Patients	1,721	800	1,214	1,318	612
No. sent to Hospital	373	30	37	24	31
Number of Deaths	24	11	16	13	4
Prescriptions dispensed	5,419	2,456	3,364	5,004	1,575

During the month of October, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 9,988 persons by the above five Dispensaries of New-York.

Of these there were visited and treated at their dwellings 1,649, at the Dispensaries 8,339, and 895 were vaccinated; 17,818 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed at the several offices, being an average of more than two to each patient.

The principal causes of death were phthisis and marasmus.

The prevailing diseases chiefly effected the respiratory system. Among the most important were bronchitis, pneumonia, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

The French Invasion of Mexico.

Mr. C. S. SHANAHAN, for a long time connected with the New-York Press, and one of the best linguists of this City, will deliver a lecture upon the subject of the French invasion of Mexico, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway. The lecture is a repetition of one heretofore delivered upon the same subject, and which has attracted the attention of many of our prominent citizens, from the ability with which it was treated. All who desire to become acquainted with a subject of such vital importance to the future of the Mexican as well as the American Republic, should be present. Gens. SICKLES, MEAGHER, GRAHAM and others have accepted an invitation to attend the lecture.

Transportation for Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, NEW-YORK CITY AND HARBOR, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 48.—All soldiers belonging to New-York regiments, who have received furloughs from hospitals entitling them to free transportation, will, on their return *en route* to their respective places of destination, report for transportation at the office of the Government Agent and Master of Transportation, No. 61 Barclay-street.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Newspapers throughout the State of New-York will confer a favor on the soldiers by publishing this order.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A PETITION THAT OUGHT TO BE GRANTED.—The Conductors and Drivers of the various City roads have had a meeting, and most of them have signed a respectful petition to the great City railroad monarchs, requesting that their wages may be raised from $1 50 to $2 per day. They are honest, trusty men; if they were not they would not occupy the positions they do. They work in all weather, in all hours—fourteen and fifteen hours a day—for seven days; no holidays, no Sabbath for them, for not ten cents an hour, wages that a Five-point darkey would turn up his nose at. We hope that this petition will be granted; there is no reason why it should not be; if it is refused, we hope the City will tax these roads $500 a car, per annum, until they discover that it is the best policy for rich, money-making corporations to pay their employes at least as large an amount of wages as the poorest day laborer asks and receives. Why, what is $2 per day, in such times as these, when everything is up to almost famine prices? It is nothing at all. Really, we hope that GEORGE LAW and the other men of vast wealth, will not hesitate a moment to inaugurate a more liberal policy to men who earn every cent they will get, even at the wages of $2 per day.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Board of Managers of this institution held their monthly meeting on Thursday last, at No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH, D. D., President of the Society, in the chair. The correspondence for the month being large, showing an increased demand upon its treasury in the way of gratuitous Scripture circulation in this country, as well as in foreign countries, the Board voted the following appropriations in answer to urgent applications:

1,000 Testaments for the use of Federal troops now confined in Libby Prison at Richmond, Va.

400 copies of Scriptures to Mrs. VINTON for the use of schools in Rangoon and Bassein, India.

1,000 copies of Scriptures to South Carolina, for the use of Freedmen.

500 copies to soldiers at Knoxville, Tenn.

400 copies to colored troops at New-Orleans, and about 1,000 copies more or less to various hospitals, ships-of-war, merchant vessels, State Prisons, and poor Sunday Schools in the West.

The Board also voted the sum of $500 to Rev. CEPHAS BENNETT, at Rangoon, India, for Burmese New Testament circulation; also $500 to Mrs. VINTON, for Karen Scriptures, and about $300 to China, previously reported, which goes to show that this Bible Society, mostly supported, we believe, by the Baptist denomination, is alive to the great work of giving the Bible an extensive circulation. The receipts were reported as most encouraging, and judging from the readiness of the managers to meet the demands upon them from various parts of the country, they certainly have no cause for discouragement.

AN EX-CONVICT REARRESTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Some eight years ago, JOHN B. HOLMES, an architect of no mean pretensions, was tried and convicted of forging the name of his wife to a deed representing certain real estate in this City. HOLMES was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, but, after serving out nearly half of the sentence, he was pardoned by Gov. MORGAN. HOLMES, who has been at liberty nearly a year, it will be remembered, was accused of killing Officer GOURLEY, of the First Precinct, some ten years ago, during a very exciting contest for Alderman of the First Ward. HOLMES was indicted for the murder, but on the trial the jury disagreed, and subsequently he was liberated on bail in the sum of $10,000. He was not again placed on his defence, but it now appears he is to be arraigned for trial on that indictment for murder. Yesterday Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested him, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of Sessions, and he was committed to the Tombs without bail.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE "NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY."—This Association, designed for the special benefit of youthful female wanderers, has been in existence more than a quarter of a century. Its efficiency and usefulness, under the direction of ladies of different evangelical denominations, have been steadily advancing to the present time. Restoration to endeared relatives—employment in reputable families—respectable matrimonial alliances, and soul conversions to God, are the cheering results of the labors of this Society. The Asylum on Eighty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, is a refuge for every penitent youthful applicant, to the extent of the pecuniary means furnished by a benevolent and Christian community. At the present time the Society is indebted for the current expenses of the inmates, the number of whom is almost daily increasing, to the amount of several hundred dollars. Shall we shut our doors against these wretched applicants, or will those to whom an indulgent Providence has given the ability to relieve human suffering, and hearts to sympathize with the erring, "many of whom are more sinned against than sinning," extend their aid and replenish our exhausted Treasury? Donations in money, clothing or provisions, if sent to Mrs. ELY, the Treasurer, No. 26 West Twenty-sixth street, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.

THE SUPPOSED HOMICIDE IN THE BOWERY.—Coroner NAUMANN yesterday completed the inquest on the body of JOHN MILLER, the young man who was supposed to have been assassinated in the neighborhood of the Bowery Theatre a short time since, an account of which appeared in the TIMES of yesterday. The concluding testimony disclosed the fact that the wounds received by MILLER were purely accidental. The deceased was in the habit of carrying a shoemaker's knife in the inside breast pocket of his coat, with the blade pointing upward. On the night of the accident the deceased was passing along the Bowery in company with several other young men, with whom he was skylarking. During the play deceased raised his arm, and in bringing it down it caught the lower end of the pocket, and the result was to drive the point of the knife deep into his side. This is the explanation of what was at first regarded as a mysterious homicide.

SCARCITY OF SAILORS.—Ship merchants complain of the great scarcity of sailors, who can now command here $20 per month on vessels trading between this port and ports in Western Europe, with advances of $60; the same monthly pay, with advances of $25, in the Mediterranean, South American and coasting trade; and $18 a month, with advances of from $54@$ 60, in the California and East India trade.

THE RUPTURED AND CRIPPLED.—At a stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, held Nov. 2, 1863, the following semi-annual report was read by the Surgeon: Institution No. 97 Second-avenue. Received for treatment, 313 patients; of in-door patients, 30; of out-door patients, 343: relieved, 205. Treatment as follows: Ruptures, 113 cases; prolapsus uteri, 17; varicosed or enlarged veins of the legs, 21; spinal diseases, (humpback,) 25; lateral curvature of the spine, 8; club feet, 15; hip disease, 12; paralysis, 33; white swelling of the knee, 5; deformed limbs, 64.

PURE AERATED GRAHAM BREAD.—We have been shown specimens of this new and excellent article of food, manufactured by the Aërated Bread Company, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. It far surpasses anything of the kind yet introduced. With their increased facilities for making bread, the Aërated Bread Company hope soon to introduce to the trade all the varieties necessary for household consumption.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—ELIZA KETCHAM, the girl who was run over by a locomotive of the New-Haven Railroad, at the Forty-second-street depot, a few days since, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, from the result of her injuries. It appears that deceased was engaged in picking cinders from the track at the time that the locomotive, No. 32, was backing out of the engine-house. One of her legs was cut off and she was otherwise much injured. Coroner RANNEY held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

EMIGRANTS BROUGHT BY AN ITALIAN WAR VESSEL.—Six Italian emigrants were registered yesterday at Castle Garden. They state they were brought to this country by the Italian man-of-war *Re Galantuomo*, from Gibraltar. The General Agent of the Emigrant Commissioners has referred the matter to the Italian Consul for settlement. As war vessels do not come under the usual regulations concerning emigrants, the case is rather complicated.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN CITY AT PANAMA.—The Pacific Mail steamship *Golden City* arrived at Panama on the 24th ult., making the passage from New-York in forty-one days and fifteen hours. At Rio the vessel was visited by the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the American Minister.

FROM TOBASCO.—The British schooner *Belle*, which arrived yesterday morning from Tobasco, reports that the British brig *Dashing Wave*, loaded with mahogany, bound to Liverpool, and the rebel schooner *Wave*, with a cargo of cotton, went ashore Sept. 25, during a norther, nine miles west of Tobasco River. Both vessels would have to discharge.

WM. H. SEWARD IN TOWN.—Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, was in the City yesterday, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends. During the day he visited the U. S. District Attorney's office, the U. S. Marshal's office, and the U. S. District Court. We understand he left the City for Washington last evening.

DROWNED.—DAVID MARTIN, aged 45 years, a native of this State, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Tenth-street, North River, while going from the pier to a barge. His body was recovered and Coroner RANNEY held an inquest. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

BOARDED BY A REBEL PIRATE.—The British bark *Ansdell*, from Algoa Bay, arrived yesterday morning. She reports that on the 19th of September, in lat. 19° 40' s., lon. 7° 30', she was boarded by the rebel pirate cruiser *Tuscaloosa*. Did not learn particulars.

NEW-ENGLAND RELIEF ROOMS.—The Rev. ALFRED HARRIS, of Hoboken, will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association Nov. 8, at 3 o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SALE OF A PRIZE.—The prize schooner *Etta*, formerly the rebel cruiser *Retribution*, was sold yesterday, at the Merchants Hotel for $600.

FOR EUROPE.—The steamships *Etna*, for Liverpool, *New-York*, Bremen, and *City of Cork*, same port, sailed yesterday with a fair complement of passengers.

Scene on a Hoboken Ferry-boat—A Noble Act and a Public Wrong.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An incident occurred yesterday morning as the 8:10 o'clock Christopher-street boat was leaving its slip at Hoboken, which I think should be mentioned in your valuable paper, in order that a noble fellow should receive the reward and public notice and approbation which are due to his services.

These boats, which ply between the foot of Christopher-street and Hoboken every twenty minutes, make but a very short stoppage in their slips, and leave very promptly upon the tap of the bell. The boat had been tapped off, and immediately had got under full headway, when suddenly two little school-girls were seen running down the bridge to get on the boat. They were shouted to to stop, but too late, for they were under full headway and very near the end of the bridge. Fortunately, the larger of the two, by jumping promptly, managed to get on board the boat; the other, a young girl 10 or 11 years of age, hesitated, tried to stop, and then, when it was too late, jumped, and fell into the river. She was entirely unable to help herself, and would most assuredly have been drowned, had it not been for the presence of mind and courage of one of the boat hands by the name of WALTER LEMMONS, who, seeing her utter helplessness, without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothing, at once plunged in after her. He swam for the sinking child, but before he could reach her she had sunk. He waited for her reappearance, and immediately swam toward and caught hold of her. Unfortunately, however, he caught her in such a position that he could not keep her head above water. In trying to get a better hold, he lost her entirely, and she again sank. On her next appearance he again caught hold of her, and this time was enabled to bear his helpless burden to a floating bar, suspended under the bridge, where he kept her until the people above were enabled to get so far over their excitement as to render him any effectual assistance. During the whole affair he was apparently the only person who was perfectly cool and collected, and too much praise cannot be awarded him for his courage and presence of mind.

And now, Mr. Editor, that I have trespassed on your space so far, allow me to trespass still further, and speak of a subject concerning which the papers have heretofore spoken, and about which I have frequently been requested to send a communication to you, hoping thereby that the subject might be so extensively discussed and ventilated that eventually some preventive measures might be adopted. I allude to the fact of children of parents residing in New-Jersey coming to this City daily to take advantage of our Public Schools. It is a notorious fact, that hundreds of children daily come over on the Hoboken, Jersey City and Weehawken ferry-boats to attend the Public Schools of this City. And, not only from these immediate environs, but from places situated 20 and 30 miles in the interior, they pour into our schools daily, and are educated and provided with books at the expense of the taxpayers of New-York. This is in the highest degree unjust, and should be stopped as a public fraud. But if the evil extended no further than simply to increase our school tax, we would not be so anxious to have the practice stopped. To all those who thus in a manner steal their education, we would say as the man did to the thief who stole his Bible, "Keep it, and may it do you good." But, unfortunately, the evil does not end here. The parents of these children, not suffering from the want of good schools in their own towns, allow the Public School system to be neglected, vote down school taxes, &c., and to-day New-Jersey stands a monument of ignorance and prejudice. Yours,

ALIQUIS.

To the Dry Goods Jobbers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed in the New-York TIMES, Sept. 18, a letter from a "Salesman," in which he remarks on the impossibility of properly supporting a family on the reduced salararies that class of men are now receiving, in connection with the advanced price of living. Inasmuch as I also belong to that unfortunate fraternity, I heartily indorse all he says.

He truly remarks that we are working for 25 per cent. less than before the war, and living is 50 per cent. higher. In former times a living salary was guarantied us, with a per centage on the advance above a certain amount. Now we work on a per cent., and run our own chance of making enough to live on. Of this we would not complain, were the per centage a liberal or even a just one; but when we consider it is less than it was previous to the war, while the merchants are more than doubling their profits, it truly seems the world is unjustly divided.

But this state of things is not necessary. It only remains for the few magnanimous merchants, who already acknowledge the pay of the salesman is inadequate to his wants, to take the initiatory steps, when all the rest will immediately follow; for there are but few among that class of men that are not generous enough to make full acknowledgment when they know they are wrong.

A few, perhaps, would hold out against the movement, but we well know who they are. They are those men who, for the sake of notoriety, give largely to societies and popular donations, but refuse the starving beggar a penny. Those men who wish the public to think they are the pillars of society, and without them the world could not exist. Who thank the Lord meekly "they are not as other men are," and enumerate their many generous donations to public charities, as offsets against their daily backslidings, forgetting the while that "charity begins at home."

A SALESMAN.

Union Home and School.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The institution at the head of this article deserves more than a passing notice.

It is one of those noble, humane institutions, that have grown out of the exigencies of this cruel and wicked rebellion.

Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter and the arrival of its heroic defender in this City, a few benevolent ladies called upon the excellent wife of Gen. ANDERSON, and proposed the formation of a society for the care and support of our volunteers who should fall in battle, which, on the 22d May, 1861, resulted in the "Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunteers who may be left unprovided for," and a Board of Officers and Managers chosen, consisting of Mrs. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, President; Mrs. Drake Mills, Vice-President; Mrs. Oline M. Devoe, Secretary; Mrs. David Hoyt, Treasurer. Board of Managers—Mrs. Richard Stokes, Mrs. Walter Kidder, Mrs. Sarah P. Mather, Mrs. J. Bgioli, Miss F. Hoyt, Miss H. Sherman, Mrs. Chas. P. Kirkland, Mrs. John Voorhis, &c. Principal of the School—Mrs. C. M. Devoe. The second article of the Constitution stated "the object) of the Society to be to furnish board and tuition for all motherless children of the officers and soldiers who have volunteered in the service of our country and in defence of the Union and flag, from our City."

The Managers then hired the mansion house and grounds, corner of Seventy-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue, formerly the Summer residence of our esteemed fellow-citizen, PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., and "about the 1st of August opened the school and received in a short time about 80 children." It was their endeavor to give relief to the most destitute—more especially to the motherless children and those little ones left without a father's care, who was defending our glorious Union. (See report in TIMES Jan. 14, 1862.)

They soon found, however, that the objects of their benevolent care began to increase upon their hands—the result of the disasters of each campaign in the field—when it was thought advisable and necessary to procure a charter of incorporation.

In the month of February the ladies presented a petition to the Legislature of the State, asking for an act of incorporation, in which they stated what they had already done.

On April 22, 1862, (see Laws 1862, chap. 420, p. 752,) an act was passed incorporating the above-named ladies, and such others as should be associated with them, a body corporate, by the name of "The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of our Volunthers who are left unprovided for," giving to it power to purchase and hold real estate, &c.

Upon their organization under their charter they took a lease of three years of the premises now occupied by them, formerly known as the Old Havemeyer House, in Fifty-eighth-street, a short distance west of Eighth-avenue.

On Jan. 1, 1863, they reported to the Legislature 122 children, between the ages of 18 months and 13 years, as having been received, provided for and instructed in the institution, since its organization in May, 1861. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1863, there had been 193 children, between the ages of 12 months and 12 years, received, maintained and instructed, leaving in the Home, on that day, 84 children, which number has since been increased. During the week ending Oct. 31, ult., the ladies held a fair at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of that week a concert was given by the children, at which 54 of them assisted, under the training and management of H. HUNTINGTON LEE, Esq., which displayed musical talent and proficiency of a high order.

The older boys and girls are taught to work, and do the most of the work about the house, assisted by two women—one in the laundry and the other in the cooking department. They take care of the younger children, and the girls make and mend the clothes of the establishment.

The hours devoted to school exercises are from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The present Board are: Honorary President, Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson; Acting President, Mrs. Drake Mills; Vice-President, Mrs. A. V. Stout; Treasurer, Mrs. Oline M. Devoe; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Dr. E. H. Winslow; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Voorhis.

Managers—Mrs. John Voorhis, Mrs. W. Kidder, Mrs. S. P. Mather, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. David Hoyt, Miss E. R. Pitcher, Miss H. Sherman, Miss A. Barry, Miss F. M. Hoyt, Mrs. H. Wells, Mrs. H. G. Adams, Mrs. Jerome Thompson, Mrs. Dr. Hind, Mrs. J. S. Williams, Mrs. C. S. Heyward; assisted by an Advisory Committee of nine gentlemen.

The managers invite the public to visit the Home on any day, and at any hour of the day, except on Sundays, and see, examine and judge for themselves whether it is or is not worthy of their countenance, confidence and support. B.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Raising of Volunteers.

JERSEY CITY OFFERS $300 BOUNTY—FROM $150,000 TO $180,000 TO BE RAISED.

A special meeting of the Common Council of Jersey City was held Friday, at the Common Council Chamber, to take action in reference to offering a suitable bounty, whereby the quota of 603 men may be raised on the last call within the prescribed time, in order to avoid a draft. Thirteen of the eighteen members were present, and the President, Alderman CLARKE, occupied the Chair. After the object of the meeting was explained, Alderman COX offered a resolution that the sum of $200 be paid to each volunteer to fill the quota of Jersey City; authorizing the issuing of City Bonds sufficient, and also, that the Mayor and one Alderman from each Ward be appointed to superintend the opening of recruiting offices, &c.

Alderman HANKINS argued that Jersey City would have to pay as large a bounty as is to be paid in New-York, and he believed it was intended to pay $300 in the latter City.

Alderman EDGE said that Newark is at a stand-still, and were waiting to see what New-York will do.

Alderman EARLS thought that a public meeting of the citizens should be called to approve the action of the Board.

Alderman PANGBORN was opposed to delaying action at all. He had too much confidence in the loyalty and integrity of the citizens of Jersey City to think they would disapprove the acts of the Board in this matter, and moved as an amendment that the sum be fixed at $250 bounty for each volunteer, which, together with the additional pay of $72 a year by the State, would amount to over $300.

Alderman EGE hoped that the amount would be left at $200, and, if necessary, the sum could be increased. In all probability the Chosen Freeholders would pay an additional $50.

Alderman GADDIS contended that the sum should be fixed from the start, and then not deviate from it. He favored appropriating $250 for each man, and $50 from the county would make the sum the same as would probably be paid in New-York.

A discussion, in which all the members took part, was continued at some length, all agreeing that the bounty would have to be as large as in New-York.

Alderman PANGBORN made a motion that if the Chosen Freeholders continue to pay $50, then the sum of $250 for each volunteer be the amount offered, and if not then, it be fixed at $300.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee of Enlistment: Mayor John B. Romar, Alderman Decker, First Ward; Alderman Gafney, Second Ward; Alderman Ege, Third Ward; Alderman Nafew, Fourth Ward; Alderman Cox, Fifth Ward; and Alderman Kane, Sixth Ward.

The Board then adjourned.

The recruiting offices are opened in each of the Wards.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade*.

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor.) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

GREENE.—In East Corinth, Vt., ANNA MARIA, wife of Jonathan P. Greene, aged 39 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 381 State-st., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock.

PLATT.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, Mr. W. C. PLATT, (dentist.) of this City.

His funeral will take place at St. Thomas's Church, corner Broadway and Houston-st., this day, (Sunday,) Nov. 8, at 2 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice

REED.—On Friday, Nov. 6, Mrs. EUPHEMIA REED, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Deas, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at the Grove Church, New Durham, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken from her late residence, No. 113 West 13th-st., at 12 o'clock M., and those of the relatives and friends who reside in the City, are respectfully invited to be present at that hour, when carriages will be in attendance.

TILLEY.—On Friday, Nov. 6, of apoplexy, JOHN G. TILLEY, in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 218 4th-st., near North 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D. His remains will be removed to Glen Cove, L. I., for interment.

VAN BEUREN.—On Saturday, Nov. 7, JOHN S. VAN BEUREN, in the 58th year of his age.

Full particulars of the funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF BROOKLYN.—The congregation of this Church will worship in the hall corner of Union and Court sts. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder B. MATTHIAS, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject in the afternoon—*Redemption*. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., near Broadway, preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. Subject in the Evening—*Recognition of Friends in Heaven*. Seats free. The public is invited to attend. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN. Subject in the evening *Pilgrim in the house of the Interpreter*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress. All are invited.

CENTRAL PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—55th-st., near Lexington-av. Rev. HENRY KIMBALL will preach in the MORNING. Subject: *First Voice from the Cross*. P. M. services at 3½ o'clock. Subject: *Sabbath Schools*. Addresses by different speakers. No evening service hereafter

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between 1st and 2d avs. SUNDAY, 8th inst., Rev. G. R. CROCKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., the third sermon of a series of discourses on the *Life and Character of Christ*—and W. G. MILLER, of the Wisconsin Conference, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

CITIES OF THE BIBLE.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the Light-st. Church, corner of Light and Brick sts., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the morning—*Christ not Discharged*. Evening—*Lour, the Safe Little City*.

REV. ERASTUS SEYMOUR, (CONGREGATIONAL,) from Wisconsin, will preach regularly in Livingston Hall, corner of 52d-st. and 3d-av., beginning SUNDAY, Nov. 8. Families interested in a Congregational enterprise in that neighborhood are invited to cooperate.

**FREE CHURC

How Union Prisoners are Treated in Richmond.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Rev. George H. Hammer, Chaplain of the Twelfth Pennsylvania cavalry, has in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* a narrative of his late captivity at Richmond, which is of the most interesting, though painful character. With regard to his capture, he says:

"I was captured at Winchester, Va., June 15, 1863, with six other Chaplains and quite a number of Surgeons, sharing in the contumely and privations heaped upon the officers and men of Milroy's command. I have seen men angry with passion, but never have I beheld such maddened fiendishness of feeling as that poured out upon us.

Under the sanctity of a flag of truce, two of our Chaplains (not then captured) visited the field of slaughter to gather up the wounded, administer to their wants, hear their last whisper, and bury the dead. They had hardly entered the field before they were insulted, and from one of them a valuable watch was taken by force, and himself threatened with violence.

We were marched on foot to Staunton—ninety-six miles—under a June sun, and over a road every contact with which seemed to burn the foot to a blister. Half clad, many shoeless and hatless, and unfed, the cavalcade was a sorrowful one. The sufferings of the trip I cannot express. Nothing to eat but what we begged or bought of citizens, who hated us intensely, shut their doors in our faces, and from appearances would have been far better pleased with a visit from even his Satanic majesty himself.

After arriving at the Libby Prison everything of value was taken from us—canteens, haversacks, gum blankets, in some cases our woolen blankets, our money and valuables, private papers and pocket diaries, lists of dead and wounded, and even last messages from some brave martyrs to their friends, nothing being retained but the few things that seemed to be a part of ourselves and necessary to conceal our nakedness. The surgeons, whose private property is always respected in war, were likewise stripped of their effects. Their green sashes, as badges of their profession, were taken from them, their pocket-cases of instruments abstracted, their pocket medicines confiscated, so that upon our introduction into the mysteries of Libby we had few things to care for, fewer still to lose."

Of the food and its effect upon the health of the prisoners he says:

"Many sank under it and falling away into living skeletons, were passed over to the hospital, in the other end of the building, where they lived or died as circumstances might declare. How often have I seen this, so often that it had long ceased to call for special attention. Did men fall down exhausted upon the floor, those stronger picked them up and strove to have them removed to the hospital. Dead they died, their bodies were thrown to one side until convenience suited them to bury them underground.

During this time the heat was intense, and the suffering from this cause alone was very great. Often have I felt as though my very blood was on fire, and my brain a cauldron of heated, hissing metal. Add to this the fact that, from diet and other causes, the prisoners suffered greatly from dysentery, aggravated by the disagreeable water we were obliged to drink, and I know not, indeed, how we passed the Summer, or rose up under the accumulated woes of our situation. With no change, nothing but the everlasting hash, soup and bread, no wonder disease made such ravages among us, and scorbutic affections became quite prominent.

I have seen a Captain of cavalry, for the simple offence of missing the spittoon and spitting upon the floor, thrown into a dark, damp dungeon for two days and nights, on bread and water, causing a serious inflammation of the lungs. At this time it was required that the officers should perform the most menial services connected with cooking, washing, scrubbing, and the cleanliness of the room. Lieut. Weber, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, lay for six weeks in a dungeon under the building, because, as an Orderly Sergeant, acting under appointment as a Lieutenant, he had rightly classed himself with the enlisted men.

When brought up among the other officers, his clothes, shoes, &c., were covered with a green mould. Lieut. Dutton, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania infantry, has been doomed to a dungeon until the close of the war, and is now suffering therein for a similar offence, with the additional fact that he assumed the name of another. Capt. Litchfield, of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, was confined in a dungeon for five or eight days on bread and water, for inventing a plan of escape which was frustrated.

Col. Powell, of the Twelfth Virginia Union cavalry, wounded in the back from a window in Wytheville, and left behind, was carried to Richmond and placed in the hospital. A few days after, one of the Richmond papers rattled out against him in a most bloodthirsty manner, and suggested that he be executed. The Medical Director ordered the hospital, and without the knowledge of the rebel surgeons, ordered [illegible] to be had to follow him. He was placed in the ambulance [illegible] and upon asking what were the charges against him, was answered, with a sneer, "Oh, you will soon find out."

Colonel Powell, with his back, he realized five years of his life, part of the time without a blanket, never receiving any medical care, and sometimes rations withheld. A guard was sometimes stationed constantly at the door of his cell, to prevent any communication with others. At [illegible] their entry way was frequently filled up with dead bodies, and this during the heat of Summer. This entry performed another part, being the place where men and women were daily brought to receive their lawful allowance of [illegible] at the hands of the prison inspector.

A request was sent to Gen. Winder by the Colonel, asking the charges against him, and protesting against his treatment. He denied any knowledge of the matter, and suggested that perhaps Gen. Jones was acquainted with the facts. He also denied any knowledge of the matter and coolly asked to know the charges.

He was released, I know not how, or won't say, and placed among us. The officer was the victim of his responsible authority and fiendish cruelty as wielded by his prison inspector. While confined in the cell, the Colonel asked in writing twice for a Bible, but no notice was taken of the request. One officer, taken at Gettysburgh, was slapped in the face by this inspector for saying that he thought he had no right to take from him a small fragment of shell which he had in his pocket as a relic.

There are also there about 100 free negroes of the North officers' servants from the army and navy. One of the many nights spent in Libby is deeply engraved upon my mind. A free negro of Philadelphia, captured in the navy, nearly white, received 325 lashes in a room immediately beneath us, his loud cries and pleadings penetrating every part of the building, as blow followed blow. He was then wrapped in a blanket saturated with salt water, and cast into one of the dungeons for a month or more. Such scenes and cries were frequent. Those of our number who entered these as advocates of Slavery, or at least sympathizers, are such no more."

A Catholic Bishop on the Slavery Question.

AN ADDRESS BY ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 2.

Mozart Hall was nearly filled last night, by a highly intelligent assembly, drawn thither by an announcement of a lecture, to be delivered by the Archbishop of the Catholic diocese. The subject of the lecture was not announced, but it was surmised, from the persistent slanders which had been uttered against the Archbishop, because of his firm and fearless refusal to support the late Democratic candidate for Governor, that his remarks might in some manner relate to the position he had assumed in the political crisis. A crowded audience modestly, yet pointedly, answered his accusers, and with open and manly candor vindicated his right and duty to vote as his conscience dictated. He followed the defence with an unreserved declaration of his opposition to the dismemberment of the country, under any circumstances, and concluded by recording his belief that Slavery is an evil, opposed to the just freedom of mankind, and to the growth and glory of a Republican country. His lecture was a model of unreserved candor, and his hearers frequently interrupted him with applause so loud and prolonged that it seemed almost continuous. * * * *

The Archbishop said he had voted against the Democratic ticket, not because he desired to wound the feelings of his acquaintance, nor because he desired to proscribe their opponents, but because he feared that Vallandigham was elected, the attempted with the rebel soldiers in the field with Richmond would ensue, and that the State of Ohio would be passed with revolutionary opposition to the war measures. He feared that raids would be invited, the seeds of which might be found in Quantrell's barbarous and inhuman invasion of Kansas. "This may all have been fancy," said the speaker, "but it was my honest opinion, and who, in God's name, could ask me to vote for the inauguration of such anarchy and such atrocity?" [Applause.]

We cannot have a divided empire. [Immense applause.] Mr. Pugh said to him the other day, that the Southern people would consent to permit our steamboats to traverse the Mississippi River, but that they would never trade with us, and it would be vain for us to endeavor to make them strike hands with us as of old. He (Archbishop P.) could see no argument in this. The question was one of right, not of expediency, and for one, he was determined to work for and pray for the right, until, with God's blessing, it was established in all its beneficence. [Applause.]

He had heard there was a dread among many laboring men that if slaves were liberated they would come to our Northern cities and displace thousands of honest, hard-working white men. For himself, he did not anticipate any such result. In his opinion, it was impossible. He had always wished to see every man, no matter what his color, free. [Prolonged applause.] The Catholic Church has ever been the friend of human freedom. It was Christ's mission to set men free, and Christian people disregarded his sacred example, when they seek to uphold or prescribe and perpetuate involuntary human servitude. [Applause.]

Cardinal Wiseman, whom he regarded as possessing the loftiest intellectual endowments, and many of the distinguished Catholic magnates of Europe, looked upon the Slavery of any race with the greatest disfavor. Montalembert had stood before an audience of great Catholics and declared that a man who holds human beings, black or white, in bondage, was the enemy of freedom and a tyrant at heart. The denunciation was received with unanimous plaudits; not one of that distinguished Catholic assembly but responded with undisguised approval. [Applause.]

He concluded by saying that he hoped, now that the Excitement was over, that his friends would all concede that he had performed his plain duty. He had conceived the course he had adopted to be such, and fearlessly he had performed it. No man could do less than follow the dictates of his conscience, if he hopes to win the approval of his Heavenly Master and Guide.

Letter from Secretary Chase.

A GIFT TO THE NATIONAL TREASURY FROM AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN SIAM.

Rev. D. B. Bradley, of Bangkok, Siam, a self supporting missionary of the American Missionary Association, addressed the Treasurer of that Society, July 29, 1863, as follows:

I wish you to devote $300 of the inclosed draft as a small item of aid to our Government in carrying on the war for the crushing of that most atrocious rebellion. I regard the war on our part as one of the most righteous that was ever waged, and I see the hand of God in it so distinctly, and his merciful purposes for those millions of our enslaved brethren at the South so gloriously fulfilling, that my whole heart ascends to God in prayer continually for our cause. And while I pray, I feel that I must also contribute what I can from my small resources to the millions of money that will yet be needed to complete the great and glorious work of our Government now in hand. Please, therefore, to pay over to the department, as soon as you well can, the sum above named.

I have a son in his twentieth year who would, I doubt not, enlist as a volunteer in the army if he were living in the States, and I feel that I should, in such a case, not dare to do anything to withhold him from it, though it would cost me terrible pangs. He, as well as myself, and his mother, regards $300 as a very cheap substitute for his services in the army one year.

The Treasurer transmitted the money to the Secretary of the Treasury, and received the following reply:

Treasury Department, Oct. 31, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter on the 20th inst., covering your check as Treasurer of the American Missionary Association for $300, "being a gift from Rev. D. B. Bradley, D. D., in aid of the expenses to put down the rebellion."

This noble expression of love of country in an American missionary, who, out of the earnings of himself and family, at his *self-supporting* mission in the far-off kingdom of Siam, sends so considerable an amount to the Treasury of the United States, fills me with admiration, and inspires me with confidence that a people whose sons in remote regions exhibit such devotion to their country cannot fail in the speedy suppression of a rebellion the most unprovoked and the most iniquitous recorded in history.

I beg you to present to Rev. Dr. Bradley my acknowledgments for the gift he has sent to the Treasury by you, and which has been placed to the credit of appropriations made for the army of the United States. With great esteem and respect,

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of Treasury.

Lewis Tappan, Esq., Treasurer of American Missionary Association, New-York.

Brigham Young on the War.

A SPEECH TO THE MORMONS.

On Oct. 9, Brigham Young made a speech to the Mormon Conference in Salt Lake, in the course of which the following passage occurred:

"I now wish to present a few questions to the congregation, for I think there is no harm in asking questions to elicit information. Do the Government officials in Utah, civil and military, give aid and comfort to and foster persons whose design is to interrupt and disturb the peace of this people? And are they protected and encouraged in this ruinous design by the strong arm of military power, to do what they will, if they will only annoy and try to break up the Mormon community? Does the General Government, or does it not, sustain this wicked plan? Is there in existence a corruption fund, out of which Government jobbers live and pay their traveling expenses while they are engaged in trying to get men and women to apostatize from the truth, to swell their ranks for damnation? Is this so, or is it not so? Those who understand the political tricksters and the political windings of the nation, can see at once that these are political questions. Who feeds and clothes and defrays the expenses of hundreds of men who are engaged patroling the mountains and kanyons all around us, in search of gold? Who finds supplies for those who are sent here to protect the two great interests—the mail and telegraph lines across the continent—while they are employed ranging over these mountains in search of gold? And who has paid for the multitudes of picks, shovels, spades and other mining tools that they have brought with them? Were they really sent here to protect the mail and telegraph lines, or to discover, if possible, rich diggings in our immediate vicinity, with a view to flood the country with just such a population as they desire, to destroy, if possible, the principle of the Mormon community, and every truth and virtue that remains? Who is it that calls us apostates from our Government, deserters, traitors, rebels, Secessionists? And who have expressed themselves as being unwilling that the Mormons should have in their possession a little powder and lead? I am merely presenting a few plain questions to the Latter Day Saints, which they or anybody else may answer or not, just as they please. Who have said that Mormons should not be permitted to hold in their possession firearms and ammunition? Did a Government officer say this, one who was sent here to watch over and protect the interests of the community, without meddling or interfering with the domestic affairs of the people? I can tell you what they have in their hearts, and I know what passes in their secret counsels. Blood and murder are in their hearts, and they wish to extend the work of destruction over the whole face of the land, until there cannot be found a single spot where the angel of peace can repose.

The waste of life in the ruinous war now raging is truly lamentable. Joseph the prophet said that the report of it would sicken the heart, and what is all this for? It is a visitation from heaven because they have killed the prophet of God, Joseph Smith, Jr. Has not the nation consented to his death, and to the utter destruction of the Latter Day Saints, if it could be accomplished? But they found that they could not accomplish that."

The Provost-Marshal-General and Col. Nugent.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1863.

Col. Robert Nugent, Acting-Assistant Provost-Marshal-General New-York City:

Colonel: I have the honor to inform you that the fact that Lieut.-Col. Reeve has been relieved from duty as Mustering and Disbursing Officer, makes it necessary to apply to New-York the new system for superintending the draft and the volunteer recruiting service. Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hayes has been assigned to these duties. The effect of this assignment will be to supersede you in the services hitherto rendered by you in connection with the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau and the draft.

This assignment and supersedure do not originate in any dissatisfaction with the manner in which you have performed your duties as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General. No official notice has hitherto been taken at this office of the fact that by the consolidation of your regiment, you were mustered out as Colonel, but the fact of your holding merely the position of Captain renders it impracticable to assign you to the duties which have been assigned to Gen. Hayes. It is confidently expected that you will yield any personal feeling to the good of the service.

It gives me pleasure to add that the manner in which you have conducted the affairs of your office, under the most trying and difficult circumstances, met with the approval of the Department.

It is intended to continue you on duty at New-York until Gen. Hayes shall become acquainted with the duties of his new position, and it is hoped and believed that you will cheerfully aid him in the work of putting troops into the service with as little delay as possible. I have the honor to be, Colonel,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
James B. Fry,
Provost-Marshal-General.

Office A. A. Provost-Marshal-General,
Southern Division of New-York,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1863.

Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, Washington, D. C.:

Colonel: I have this day received your letter of the 28th inst., informing me that Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hayes will relieve me from the duties of A. A. P. M. General of the Southern Division of New-York.

I yield my position with great cheerfulness, in obedience to the wishes of the Government, and to no distinguished an officer as my successor.

I feel deeply gratified at the many complimentary terms in which you allude to my past efforts to execute the difficult and oftentimes dangerous duties of this office, and I assure you that I shall do everything in my power to assist Gen. Hayes on his entrance to his new office.

Since I have held a commission from the Government, both while in the field and as one of your associates, I have endeavored to the best of my power to aid the Government in the suppression of the rebellion, South and North, and shall continue to do so, no matter in what sphere of life I may be cast.

I cannot thus close my connection with your Bureau without expressing my deep sense of the kindness and courtesy exhibited toward me personally by yourself and the gentlemen in your office. Hoping that the friendly relations established between us shall be in the future strengthened and perpetuated,

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Robert Nugent,
Captain Thirteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

Hard on the Guerrillas.

A STRINGENT ORDER BY GEN. MITCHELL.

Headquarters Chief of Cavalry,
Decherd, Tenn., Oct. 26, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Brownlow:

The General Commanding directs that you proceed to the vicinity of the late raid upon the railroad between Estelle Springs and Tullahoma, by which the track was torn up and a train thrown off the track. You will, beginning at Estelle Springs and proceeding as far north as Tullahoma, order every Secessionist living within ten (10) miles on either side of the railroad, south of the Tennessee River and into the enemy's lines within two days. If at the end of that time they have not started, you will, on the third day, proceed to burn the house of every Secessionist yet remaining within the aforementioned distances.

The General Commanding relies upon you to see that this order is promptly executed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SINCLAIR, A. A. General.

Gen. Sherman and Speculating Army Officers.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

Gen. W. T. Sherman has issued the following order, No. 2, from headquarters at Iuka, Miss., Oct. 25:

1. Major-Gen. Frank Blair takes command of the Fifteenth and portions of the Sixteenth army corps now in the field.

2. (Paragraph not published in Memphis.)

3. All officers in command of corps and fixed military posts will assume the very highest powers allowed by the laws of war and Congress. They must maintain the best possible discipline, and repress all disorders, alarms and dangers in their reach.

Citizens who fail to support the Government have no right to ask favors and protection, but if they actively assist us in vindicating the national authority, all commanders will assist them and their families in every possible way. Officers need not meddle with matters of trade and commerce, which, by law, devolve on officers of the Treasury Department, but wherever they discover goods contraband of war being conveyed toward the public enemy, they will seize all goods tainted by such transaction, and imprison the parties implicated in the matter, but care must be taken to make full record and report of each case.

When the district is infested by guerrillas, or held by the enemy, horses, mules, wagons, corn, forage, etc., and munitions of war may be freely taken, but must be accounted for as public property. If the people don't want their horses, corn, etc., taken they must organize and suppress all guerrillas or hostile bands in their neighborhood.

4. It is represented that officers, Provost-Marshals and others in the military service are engaged in business on their own account, and that they charge fees for permits, passes, &c. All this is breach of honor and law. Every gallant officer of military service owes every hour of his time and every thought of his mind to his Government—and *if he makes one cent profit beyond his pay, is corrupt and criminal.* All officers and soldiers in this department are hereby commanded to engage in no business whatever, save their sworn duty to their Government.

Every man should be with his proper corps, division, brigade, and regiment, unless absent, sick, or wounded, or detached by order of competent commanders.

Soldiers when so absent must have their descriptive rolls, and when not provided with them the presumption is that they are improperly absent.

Mustering officers will see that all absentees, not away by written orders of their proper commanders, are reported in mustering rolls as deserters, that they may lose pay, bounty and pensions, which a generous Government and people have provided for soldiers and officers who do their whole duty.

The best hospitals in the world are provided for the wounded and sick, but these must not be made the receptacles for absentees who are not sick, to escape the necessary exposure and dangers of a soldier's life.

Whenever possible, citizens must be employed as nurses, cooks, attendants, stewards, etc., to hospitals, in order that enlisted men may be where they belong—with their regiments. Medical Inspectors will attend to this at once. The General commanding announces that he expects the wounded and sick to have every care possible, but this feeling must not be abused to the injury of the only useful part of an army—soldiers in the field.

In time of war and rebellion, districts of country occupied by our troops are subject to the laws, when the inhabitants, be they friendly or unfriendly, must submit to the controlling powers. If any person in an adjoining district corresponds or trades with an enemy on the outside, he or she becomes a spy; and all inhabitants, moreover, must not only abstain from hostile or unfriendly acts, but must aid and assist the powers that protect them, and afford them trade and commerce. People who live in this department had better make a note of this and conduct themselves accordingly.

By order of Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman,
(Signed,) R. M. SAWYER, A. A. G.

Funeral of Col. Charles R. Ellet.

The funeral of Col. Charles Rivers Ellet, late commandant of the First regiment Mississippi Marine brigade, took place yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. J. Wainwright, No. 627 Vine-street, and was largely attended by the many personal friends and acquaintances of the deceased, including a number of his comrades in arms. The interment took place in Laurel Hill Cemetery. Col. Ellet was a son of Col. Charles Ellet, of this city, well known as a civil engineer of great accomplishments, and who originated the idea of constructing the formidable "rams" used with such effect in the present war. Col. Ellet died suddenly at Bunker Hill, Illinois, of disease contracted while in the service of his country. He was born in this city in 1840, and, but for his untimely decease, would have achieved an enviable reputation in the military world. The brigade commanded by Col. Ellet was engaged in several most important operations along the Mississippi River, among others the raiding of the banks of that stream of many of the guerrilla bands that infested it. During the latter part of May, 1862, the brigade landed at the town of Austin, thirty-five miles above Helena, and the officers of the brigade were fired upon from the [illegible]es of that place soon after landing. After the dispersal of a rebel guerrilla force in the vicinity, Col. Ellet ordered the destruction of the town, which was soon accomplished, and the rebel haunt broken up. During the operations of Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh, Col. Ellet's command rendered him a great deal of assistance in keeping open his communications.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 7.*

The Navy—Justice to "Jack Tar."

The Navy Department has just issued a General Order, stating the result of the Naval General Court-Martial, recently assembled at Philadelphia, and which tried Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Kitteredge, of the navy, on the charge of "maltreatment of an ordinary seaman, subject to his orders." The specification set forth that on or about the 14th day of June, in the year 1863, on board the U. S. steamer *Wyoming*, in Sapello Sound, Acting Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Kitteredge, being then in command of the steamer, maltreated Geo. F. Hughes, an ordinary seaman, subject to his orders, by striking him in the mouth with a loaded revolver and otherwise inflicting illegal punishment upon the said Hughes," and on which charge Lieut. Kitteredge was found guilty and sentenced by the Court to be dismissed from the naval service. The sentence having been approved, Acting Volunteer Lieut. Kitteredge is accordingly dismissed from the service and will hereafter cease to be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy. Secretary Welles, in promulgating this order, says: "The Department trusts that this example will have the proper effect both on the officers and seamen of the navy, admonishing the one that the law framed for the purpose of protecting seamen from a wanton or tyrannous abuse of authority, shall not be violated with impunity, and giving seamen to understand that while they find their officers held to a strict account for the exercise of authority, they in their turn will be expected to discharge their duty and conform to the requirements of discipline with readiness and cheerfulness."

A Ten Gun Battery on the Delaware River.—A ten gun battery is being constructed by the Government on land purchased of Clement Reeves, Esq., near Delaware City, on the Delaware River. It is to have two faces. Six of the guns are to be ten inches and four fifteen inches, the magazine bomb-proof, and bomb-proof protection for the garrison. It will occupy about six acres of ground. It will be quite a formidable work, and fully able to sink almost any vessel-of-war coming up the Delaware. Lieut. W. H. Hutton is engineer of construction; Rachel Anderson has the supervision of the wood-work and Clement Reeves is general superintendent. It is expected that it will be completed by Christmas.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 7.*

Personal.—Hon. N. C. Deming, Colonel of the Connecticut Twelfth, Ex-Mayor of Hartford and New-Orleans, and member of Congress elect, for the Hartford district, is staying for a few days at the St. Nicholas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1863.

$1,000	U.S.6s,'81Cou.Cl.	110⅛	100	Erie R.Pref	104⅞
8,000	U. S. 6s,5-20ct. Cp.	109	100	Hudson R. R	124
500	Treas. 7 3-10 p. cts.		100	do	123⅛
	N. Oct. & Ap	107⅛	100	do	123⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr	102	50	do	b3. 124⅛
5,000	do New	98⅞	200	Harlem R	93
5,000	City 6s, '81	110	3,000	do	94
4,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	103⅜	1000	do	94⅜
1,000	Ohio St. 6s, '75	103⅜	500	do	95
2,000	Ky. State 6s	104	500	do	94⅝
2,000	Ind. State 6s	81	100	do	b10 95
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s,'90	60⅜	1000	Reading R	126⅜
2,000	Virginia State 6s	55	500	do	b3. 126
7,000	Mo. State 6s	66	200	do	b10. 126⅛
15,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	58	200	Mich. Cen. R.	b30. 127⅛
50,000	do	59	100	do	126⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	150	Mar. & Chi. 1st Pr.	75⅜
2,000	N.Y.C.R.1 Mt.Ds.	101	80	Miss. & Mo R	42
5,000	Er. 2d M. Bs.	111⅜	100	M. S. & N. L.	85⅛
600	B., N.Y. & E.1st M.	109	1500	do	85⅝
3,000	Mich. So. S. Fd.	109⅜	800	do	85⅜
10,000	C. & N. W. R. 1st M.	92	850	do	85⅛
5,000	do	92⅜	100	do	b30 86
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d.	90	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	101
18	Bank of Commerce	106⅛	200	do	100
6,845	Amer. Gold	146⅜	200	do	149
70,000	do	146⅜	150	do	b18. 100
100	Del. & R. Ca. Co.	182	1000	Ill. Cen. R. S.	122
300	Cumb. Coal Prf.	40	200	do	122⅜
800	do	40⅜	400	do	122⅝
900	do	40⅜	300	do	122⅞
800	do	41	500	Cleve. & Pitts	109⅜
100	do	b10 41	700	do	109⅝
800	do	b10 41⅛	900	do	109⅞
100	do	b10 41⅜	1600	do	110
100	do	b30 42	900	Gal. & Chi. R.	111
700	Am. Coal Co.	100	50	do	110⅛
500	do	b30. 101	100	Clev. & Tol	117⅛
500	Mar. Min. Co.	47	800	do	117⅜
400	do	47⅜	350	Chic. & R. I. R.	102⅜
100	do	47⅝	450	do	102⅝
200	do	48	1500	do	103
100	do	48⅛	100	do	103⅛
100	do	b30 49	800	do	103⅜
150	Quicks. M. Co.	68⅛	300	do	b10 103⅝
50	do	b10 68⅜	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	88
50	do	68⅝	100	do	88⅛
500	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	41	50	do	88⅜
100	do	41⅛	5	Alt. & T. H.	60
15	Pac. M. S. Co	230	24	do	63
200	do	s30. 226	100	do	64
100	do	b10. 227	250	A. & T. H. Pref.	77
1500	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅛	600	Chi. & N. W.	46⅜
200	do	c. 137⅛		do	b15 46⅜
400	do	137⅜	100	do	b15 46⅜
50	do	b10. 137⅜	100	do	b10 46⅜
100	do	s30. 137⅜	300	do	46⅜
100	do	b15. 137⅞	200	do	46⅜
100	Erie R.	c. 108⅛	200	do	46
1500	do	108⅛	500	Chic. & Alt. R.	88⅜
600	do	108⅜	100	do	88⅝
300	do	108⅜	100	Ch. & Alton Pr.	96⅛
200	do	108⅝	100	do	96⅜
300	do	b10. 108⅜			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U.S.6s,'81..Co.C.	110	100	Reading R	125⅜
14,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c.		400	M.S. & N. I.	85⅛
	Notes Oct.& Ap	107	100	do	85⅜
10,000	Am. Gold	147⅛	1000	do	85
50	Canton Company	34⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	149
1000	Unmb. Coal Prf.	40⅜	100	do	149⅛
100	do	b10 41	300	Cleve. & Tol. R.	117
200	do	b30 41⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	123
100	Pacific M.S. Co.	s30. 227	600	do	122⅝
50	do	227⅜	100	do	b15. 122⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅜	100	do	b10. 123
500	do	138	200	do	s30. 122⅝
100	do	b30. 138⅛	250	do	122⅜
100	do	b30. 138⅜	700	Clev. & Pitts. R.	109⅜
300	Erie Railroad	108⅜	200	do	b10 110
200	do	108⅜	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	110⅜
50	Erie R. Pref.	104⅜	300	do	110⅝
300	Hudson R. R.	123⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	109⅜
100	Har. Railroad	s30 86⅜	1000	do	109
300	do	b10 97⅜	300	do	b10. 109⅛
50	Mich. Cen. R.	126⅜	250	Mil. & P. Du C. 2Pr.	67⅜
100	do	b15. 127⅜	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	b3 88
100	do	s30. 126⅝	800	do	87⅜
50	do	126⅝	100	do	s30 87⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	147⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R	126⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅜	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅛
100	do	c. 137⅜	100	do	c 85⅛
100	do	c. 137⅝	100	do	c 85⅜
250	do	c. 137⅜	200	do	s3 85⅜
800	do	s3. 137⅜	150	do	85⅜
300	Erie Railroad	108⅜	200	do	b3 85⅛
200	do	c. 108⅜	900	do	85⅜
100	do	c. 108⅜	300	Clev. & Pitts	109⅛
100	do	s10. 108⅜	650	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅛
200	Harlem R.	s10 94	100	do	b3 122⅜
1100	do	c 95	150	do	c 122⅜
700	do	c 95⅛	400	Clev. & P. R.	c 109⅜
300	do	95	200	Tol. & Wab. Ists.	101
400	do	95⅛	900	do	101
100	do	b3 95⅛	1600	do	110
400	do	b10 95⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	111
100	Cumb. Coal	c 48⅞		do	110⅞
100	do	c 41	50	do	110⅝
100	do	b3 41	100	Clev. & Tol	117⅛
100	Am. Coal Co.	100	200	do	117⅜
800	Chi. & R. I.	s3. 109⅜	200	do	117⅝
200	do	109	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	102⅜
200	do	c 109⅛	100	do	102⅝
100	do	109⅜	1500	do	103
100	do	s3. 109⅜	100	do	103⅛
100	do	b10 109⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	46
100	do	s10. 109⅝	100	do	b3 46
100	do	b10 109⅝	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3 87⅜
100	do	b10 109⅝	100	do	87⅜
100	do	109⅝	200	Chic. & Alton Pr.	98
100	do	b10 109⅝	100	do	b3 98
100	do	b10 109⅝	100	Cumb. Coal	40
100	do	b10 109⅝	100	do	b3 40
100	do	b30 109⅝	100	do	b5 40
50	do	b30 109⅝	300	do	39
100	do	b30 109⅝	50	do	39⅜
100	do	b30 109⅝	400	do	39⅝
100	do	b30 109⅝	100	Canton Co.	b3 34
100	do	b30 109⅝	$25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct.	
100	do	b30 109⅝		Notes Ap. & Oct.	107
100	do	b30 109⅝			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$5,000	Amer. Gold	147⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	122⅜
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	137⅜	100	do	b3 122⅜
300	do	137⅜	100	Clev. & Pitts	109⅜
200	Erie R.	b3 108⅛	100	do	b3. 109⅜
250	do	108⅜	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	46
100	do	b3. 108⅜	100	do	b3 46
100	do	s3 108⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	b3 87⅜
100	Harlem R.	95⅛	100	do	87⅜
200	do	95⅛	200	Chic. & Alton Pr.	98
100	do	s3 95⅛	100	do	b3 98
100	Mich. Cen. R.	126	100	Cumb. Coal	40
100	do	b3. 126	100	do	b3 40
300	M. S. & N. I.	b3 85⅛	100	do	b5 40
100	do	s10 85⅜	300	do	39
200	do	85⅜	50	do	39⅜
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	s3. 110⅜	400	do	39⅜
50	do	110⅜	100	Canton Co.	b3 34
100	do	110⅜	$25,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.ct.	
180	Chi. & R. I. R.	109⅜		Notes Ap. & Oct.	107
50	do	109⅜			

Saturday, Nov. 7—P. M.

The price of Gold, which fell to 147¼ late on yesterday, has ruled steady to-day at about this figure until late in the afternoon, when it fell to 146½. Exchange on London since the sailing of the steamers this forenoon, is quoted 162@ 162¼ ℔ cent. for Bankers' bills on London. The export demand for Gold for the mail steamers to-day amounted to only $354,000; and for the whole week the shipments amount to $612,128.

The demand for Money from the Brokers continued active to-day, at 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Banks gained heavily in Legal Tender from Friday morning. They held on the report to the Clearing House to-day, $19,560,000, and from the additional payments made to-day at the Treasury Office on the Certificates of Deposit held at Bank—the 10 days' notice being waived by the Assistant Treasurer—the probability is that they hold to-night about $22,500,000 Legal Tender, as against the minimum of $11,500,000 on Monday last.

The contest between the *Bull* and *Bear* interest on the Stock Exchange has been unusually animated to-day. The short sales of the Railway stocks a day or two ago have not thus far resulted in profit to the sellers. Their calculations upon increased embarassment in the Money market have not been realized, but the party operating in this direction is unquestionably an influential and wealthy one, and under their operations to-day the market was not suffered to derive any decided advantage from the improved strength of the Banks as money lenders. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	147¾	146⅞	Harlem Pref	110	110
U.S. 6s, 1881	110	110⅛

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY AND OATS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 5, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Nov. 14, 1863, at 12 M., for furnishing the Government with the following forage:

50,000 BUSHELS OATS, } To be delivered at Fortress
500 TONS HAY, } Monroe, Va.

50,000 BUSHELS OATS, } To be delivered at Balti-
500 TONS HAY, } more, Md.

HAY to be of good merchantable quality, put up in bales, at (2,000) two thousand pounds to the ton.

OATS to be of good merchantable quality, to be put up in sacks of two bushels each, and to weigh (32) thirty-two pounds to the bushel; the sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government.

Delivery to commence from date of contract, and to be completed by the 15th of December, 1863.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals must state definitely the amount that will be furnished. Bids for a larger amount than specified above will be considered.

Bids for Hay and Oats must be made *separately*. They must also be made *separately* for Fortress Monroe and Baltimore.

The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the parties signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

Proposals must be addressed to CAPT. C. W. THOMAS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Baltimore, Md., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for "Hay," "Oats," to be delivered at "Fortress Monroe, Va.," "Baltimore, Md.," as the case may be.

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

The usual form of guarantee must accompany the proposal.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Hay and Oats contracted for under this advertisement will be rigidly inspected, and such as does not prove of a good merchantable quality will be rejected.

Payment to be made upon the completion of each contract, or as soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Hay and Oats for Fortress Monroe to be delivered at that point, Norfolk or Yorktown, as the Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe may direct.

Hay and Oats to be delivered at Boston wharf, Locust Point or Camden Station, in Baltimore, Md.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

C. W. THOMAS,
Captain and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Baltimore.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Oct. 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 46° north, and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40° north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 106° west.

Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1	$100,000
On Route No. 2	300,000
On Route No. 3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes No. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Government with (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses of the following description, viz.:

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (1,500) fifteen hundred Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hands high, between five and eight years of age, of dark colors, free from all defects, well broken to harness, compactly built, and to weigh not less that 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and Post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance will be required from successful bidders before signing contracts.

Proposals must be addressed to Brig.-Gen. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster United States Army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

Bonds equal in amount to half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and two responsible securities, will be required of successful bidders.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, ETC.

All Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subject to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No Mares will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this city within twenty-five days from the date of the contract.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Chief Quartermaster shall be in funds.

These Horses will be awarded in lots of (25) two hundred and fifty each, unless the Chief Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Chief Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1863.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1-63:

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 48.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 12.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 24.

For building new steam fire-engine and tender for use of Engine Company No. 37.

For building new tender for Engine Company No. 52

For building new tender for Exempt Engine Company.

For rebuilding steam fire-engine for use of Engine Company No. 29.

New hand-engine for use of Engine Company No. 44.

Rebuilding hose-carriage for Company No 30.

For building carriage for Hose Company No 55

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1863.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.—PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, Penn., Philadelphia, Washington City, Louisville, Ky., or Indianapolis, Ind.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of horses in lots of not less than twenty-five (25). They are to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col. C. G. HAWTHELLE, Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. HAWTHELLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, Seventeenth Wharf, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity and grade of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and HAY (50) tons of Hay or straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interest of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.

S. L. BROWN, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block.

For paving West-street and parts of intersecting streets, from Hammond to Gansevoort, with cobble-stone pavement.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, and Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

For fencing lots in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenues, and upon the westerly side of Second-avenue, and upon the easterly side of Third-avenue to the middle of the block north and south of Forty-fifth-street; also all the pieces and parcels of land upon both sides of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street, and upon both sides of the intersecting streets, from Washington-street to the distance of two hundred feet west of West-street, between Forty-third and Gansevoort-street; also all the pieces or parcels of land on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue; also all the pieces or parcels of land between Lexington and Fourth avenues; also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-first-street, west of Tenth-avenue, to the distance of 925 feet, and Ward numbers 35 and 36, at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Forty-first-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, Nos. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, November 5, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street.

For a sewer in Jones-street, from Fourth-street to Bleecker-street.

For a sewer in Broadway, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth streets.

For a receiving basin at the northeast corner of Varick and Downing streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on First-avenue, from One Hundred and Ninth to One Hundred and Eighteenth streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on either side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Eighteenth streets. All the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Jones-street, between Bleecker and Fourth streets. Also, the plots or parcels of land on both sides of Broadway, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, all the plots or parcels of land on the north side of Forty-ninth-street to the extent of two hundred and seventy feet west of Broadway, and all those upon the south side of Fiftieth-street, to the extent of two hundred and eighty feet west of Broadway. Also, lots known as Ward numbers from one thousand four hundred and seventy-eight to and including one thousand four hundred and ninety. Also, Ward number one thousand five hundred and twenty-two, situate on the northerly side of Downing-street, east of Varick-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 30, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building a sewer through Seventy-first-street, from Fourth to Third-avenue, and in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Also, all the lots, pieces or parcels of land situate upon both sides of Third-avenue and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Sixty-eighth-street to Seventy-fourth-street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEIL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 7, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. RYERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 8 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL, } Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 8 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MEETINGS.

GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock, called by the NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Maj.-Gen. GRANT has directed Chaplain A. S. FISKE, Superintendent of contrabands, to lay before the Northern people as widely as possible the extreme suffering of the freed people, particularly the women and children in his department. Dr. TYNG will preside. Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and HITCHCOCK will speak. Major-Gen. SICKLES has engaged to speak also, if his health will permit.

FINANCIAL.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SACRAMENTO, PLACER & NEVADA 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage LAKE ERIE & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds.

1st Mortgage ST. PAUL & PACIFIC 7 per cent. Railroad Bonds. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Nov. 4, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 1 HANOVER-ST.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No 1 Wall-st., corner Broadway, Buys and sells commercial paper on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities.

PROCLAMATION.—BY VIRTUE OF AND IN accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act in relation to the payment of the principal and interest of the State debt, approved Feb. 22, 1859, I, RICHARD YATES, Governor of the State of Illinois, do hereby notify all whom it may concern, that on the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, at the American Exchange Bank in the City of New-York, I will pay the Bonds of the State of Illinois, hereinafter particularly designated in this proclamation. And by virtue and in pursuance of said law, I do further notify all whom it may concern, that the interest upon each and all of said bonds will cease from the time of payment specified in this notice, viz., from the said fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1863, to wit: Bonds issued under the provisions of the above recited act, being Refunded Stock Coupon Bonds of one thousand dollars each, dated July 1, 1858, due or payable 1880; Bonds Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, issued to Fisk Wilson, attorney; No. 9, issued to W. A. S. Van Duser; Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, issued to J. Bunn, attorney; Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor; Nos. 36, 37, 38, issued to Ketchum, Son & Co.; Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, issued to H. Corwith; No. 51, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 52, 53, 54, 55, issued to Jesse K. Dubois, attorney; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, issued to E. F. Leonard, attorney.

[L. S.] In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed; at Springfield, this 28th day of September, 1863. RICHARD YATES, Governor.

By the Governor:
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., AGENTS FOR THE U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN, NO. 31 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, FIVE-TWENTY SIX PER CENT. BONDS in all denominations at par; a commission allowed to banks, brokers and others purchasing for resale.

U. S. { Bonds of all issues.
Six per cent. Certificates of indebtedness,
7 3-10 Treasury Notes,
Quartermasters checks and vouchers,
and American gold purchased and for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in U. S. Securities.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING STOCK IN THIS Company on the first day of November, instant, are hereby notified that in full settlement and satisfaction of all claims for interest on account of such Stock since August 1, 1857, they are entitled to thirty-four and one-half per cent. (34½) upon the amount by them respectively so held, payable in Stock on demand, on and after the 10th instant, on presentation of their certificates therefor and the execution of the proper release of all claims for interest on account of such stock. By order of the Board of Directors. O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, AS REORGANIZED, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Nov. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, as reorganized, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Chillicothe, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, A. D. 1863, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratification of a contract entered into between said Company and the Trustees of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad. By order of the Directors,

WILLIAM B. WATSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 46,624, for one hundred shares, issued by the New-York Transfer Agency of the New-York Central Railroad Company to L. L. White & Co., has been lost, and that application has been made for the substitution of a certificate in place thereof. Any person finding the original certificate will confer a favor, which will be suitably rewarded, by handing it to the Transfer Clerk of the New-York Central Railroad Company, or to the Cashier of the Atlantic Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

HICKSVILLE AND SOUTH SPRING BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An election for Thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at Room No. 13 Insurance Buildings, corner of Wall and William sts., on MONDAY, Nov. 9. The polls will be opened at 2 o'clock and remain open one hour. WALTER R. T. JONES, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK Oct. 29, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1863, FROM "Funded Coupon Bonds" of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date. Coupons from Bonds registered will be paid only to parties in whose name they are registered, or upon their written order. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Wall-st, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11, 1863, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer books will be closed on Monday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Nov. 13, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 108 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of six Directors, in place of those whose term will expire on that day, and of three inspectors of the next election.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Nov. 3, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN OF THE dissolution of the injunction restraining payment of the dividends on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, ordered to be made on the 25th of August last. Said dividends will be paid at the office of O. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York, on and after Wednesday, the 4th inst. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next. Polls open from 12 o'clock M. to 2 o'clock P. M. J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEORGE T. HAWS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of Harlem and S. D. N. Company will be held at the Company's office, Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of hearing a report of this year's proceedings and for electing a new Board of Directors, &c.

G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

FORDHAM, Oct. 10, 1863.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable 1st April and 1st October; principal payable in 1875. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For particulars apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to WM. H. MARSTON, No. 26 Wall-st.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS REQUIRED.—No commissions. Apply to FRED'K E. WESTBROOK, No. 83 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, O., Oct. 12, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free of Government Tax, on the full shares of the Capital Stock of this Company appearing on the books at the close of business on the 31st inst., payable at this office on and after Nov. 10 next. The Transfer Books will be closed Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Nov. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M.

O. M. BURKE, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, IN the 4th-av. cars, a gold hunting WATCH, No. 3,401, made by S. F. COOPER. The above reward will be paid on returning the watch to No. 133 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—LOST AT THE ACADEMY of Music, or on the way, or returning from it, A DIAMOND SCARF PIN. The above reward will be paid on delivery of the same to TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway. No questions asked.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.
DIRECTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK
SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, at 8.
Positively for the last time this season,
AND
NORMA,
with its incomparably great cast, including
MME. JOSEPHINE MEDORI,
in her unrivaled character of Norma,
MLLE. HENRIETTA SULZER,
SIG. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI,
SIG. HANNIBAL BIACHI,
CONDUCTOR ..... MAX MARETZEK

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 11, AT 8, first night of Perl's Grand Biblical Opera of JUDITH.

On SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 14, at 8 o'clock, THIRD GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE OPERA.
Director ..... Max Maretzek
FIFTH AND LAST GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock.
LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON OF THE COMPANY,
when will be presented Verdi's most popular opera,
ERNANI,
with an immense cast.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPERA.
Lessee ..... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
VERA LORINI.
J. GRAU'S NEW ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of the celebrated Lyric Tragedienne,
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
from the principal opera houses in Europe, where she has achieved the distinction of being one of the great dramatic singers of the age.

Mr. GRAU respectfully announces that he will give
TWO NIGHTS OF ITALIAN OPERA
with his new company, positively their
ONLY APPEARANCES IN NEW-YORK
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,
Nov. 11 and 14, at NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, LA FAVORITA
VERA LORINI ..... in her celebrated role of LEONORA
STEFANI ..... in his great role of FERNANDO
MORELLI ..... in his renowned part of ALFONSO,
Baritone Balthazar: Johanna Fisher as Inez.
Conductor and Musical Director ..... Signor MUZIO

The Regular Opera Prices will be maintained. Admission to Parquette, Parquette Circle, Balcony and Boxes, $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents.

The Box Office will open to-morrow (Monday) morning, when seats can be secured for one or both evenings.

Mr. Grau has also much pleasure in announcing the engagement of the new Prima Donna,
MDLLE. PAULINE CASTRI.
and the Great favorite contralto,
MLLE. MORENSI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ONE NIGHT.
GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 13,
FIRST AND ONLY APPEARANCE IN BROOKLYN
OF
MADAME SOPHIE VERA LORINI,
the new and great Lyric Prima Donna.
The Opera selected for the debut of this great artiste in Brooklyn will be the same as in New-York,
LA FAVORITA,
in which she will sustain her great role of Leonora. Sigs. STEFANI, MORELLI and BARILI in their several roles.

IRVING HALL.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES.
"OUR FIRST NIGHT,"
A TALE OF HOME,
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 10,
"THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL ASSOCIATION,"
A TALE OF FUN.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 17,
"MR. PERKINS' THANKSGIVING DINNER."
A TALE OF SHODDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 24.
Doors open at 7; entertainment to commence at 8 o'clock. Course tickets, $1 each. Single admission 50 cents. To be had at all the Music and Bookstores.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES' MARSHAL'S SALE.
COTTON.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, AUCTIONEER.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale, to me directed by the Honorable Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, from opposite
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,
ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1863,
at 12 o'clock M., as follows:
MARKED "ROEBUCK,"
10 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
3 HALF BALES UPLAND COTTON.
MARKED "PORT ROYAL,"
21 BALES COTTON.
MARKED "J. L. DAVIS,"
67 BALES COTTON.
Catalogues on the 15th, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 9th day of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner ST. GEORGE, consisting of
FLOUR,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
LEATHER,
BRANDY,
GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction on the 9th day of November, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the schooner ST. GEORGE, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on the 10th day of November, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Southern Naval Store Yard, Brooklyn, 267 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, part of the cargo of the steamer EMMA.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Dated Oct. 29, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.

The sale of H. DARDONVILLE'S stock of imported gas fixtures, clocks, bronzes, &c., having been postponed, will take place on MONDAY, the 9th of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 623 Broadway, where the stock is now open for inspection.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY ON 9TH-AV. AND 24TH-ST.—E. H. L

RENAN'S NEW BOOK.

THE LIFE OF JESUS. By M. RENAN. Sixth Edition. Paris, 1863.

This book, which has made such a profound sensation throughout Europe, is the work of no vulgar skeptic. M. RENAN is recognized as one of the leading scholars of the world, in the Semitic languages; he is a profound and careful philologist, a philosophical investigator in history of the most broad and scientific scope, and a writer who has learned the difficult art of clothing the most dry and scholastic subjects in a style of rare beauty and clearness. Once a Jew—if we mistake not—afterward a Christian, and now neither, he, if any one, may approach the grand subject which he has chosen from the most impartial standpoint. We may be sure that all that the most advanced and scientific spirit of the age can reach, supposedly inconsistent with or superior to Christianity; all that the most critical and philosophically skeptical scholarship can discover lacking in the historical records of our religion, will be embraced in this book.

If the gospel history cannot bear the exceedingly minute and careful criticism of modern investigation—if the witnesses are untrustworthy and the events legendary—if the great subject is a creation of imagination, or if, being historical, its character is defective under the ideals of European civilization—if the accessories of climates, scenery, historical and political circumstances be not correctly stated in the narrative, we shall learn it at once from this most critical and skeptical scholar, together with his reasons and evidences therefor. To the Christian mind, this book has the immense advantage of being written from what we may call—without disrepect to M. RENAN—the Pagan standpoint. It is a picture of Christ, drawn by an artist who, we may suppose, did not share one of the affections or prejudices of his followers. It is a representation of the great Founder of Christianity, made by the critical science of the Nineteenth Century. As such, every one who seeks to guide the thoughts of others, should carefully examine it.

M. RENAN, it seems to us, has prepared himself in the most philosophical manner for this important investigation. Taking, as is natural, the scientific position that no grand appearance in human history is isolated by a thousand bonds, he makes careful study of the history and languages of the whole great family of nations to which his subject belonged—the Semitic. He explores the dreary wastes of that literature—the Talmudic—from which so much of the language and even the ideas of the New Testament might have been derived. He searches with candid spirit the foundations of other Religions—of Brahmanism, Buddhism, the teachings of CONFUCIUS; and the early faith of Persia, to find what in them could have descended to Christianity. And last, he explores himself those scenes in Judea and Galilee which have become the sacred ground of humanity, following in the footsteps of the great Personality whose history he is tracing, imbuing himself with the scenery, the customs and life of that people, which have probably changed so little during eighteen centuries.

The first great topic which our historian considers, and which is the point of points in Christian evidences, is the *historical character of the Gospel records*. Whatever shakes this, of course, shakes everything. Once admitting this as thoroughly founded, and all after-criticisms or attacks are comparatively unimportant.

During this century, some of our once most favorite pieces of history have been shaken to their foundation.

The origin and early history of Rome have faded into the regions of myth and ballad; large portions of Asiatic records have been consigned to the land of fable, and even early English annals do not bear the test of close criticism. Shall it be so with Christianity, we might ask, under the modern system of investigation? We turn to this chapter of RENAN'S—the most important chapter of the book—and to our surprise discover that this most rationalistic and destructive of critics, writing from the standpoint of pure and unbiased reason, attaches *the very highest historical value* to the Gospel narratives. Contrary to the Tübingen school, he considers all the Gospels to have emanated from the first century, and all to be authentic.

Matthew, he calls a most truthful and accurate collection of the *Logia*, or discourses of Jesus, made by a hearer probably soon after their delivery, or at an early period subsequently.

Mark, he admits to be the remarkably fresh and accurate statement of an eye-witness, probably of Peter himself.

Luke, he considers a more critical and scholarly *résumé* of both these narratives, together with many events which the writer had either witnessed or had gathered from those who were present.

The Gospel "According to John," he allows to have been written by the Apostle. Some incidents detailed in it, he thinks, have the highest historical authority, while he takes exception to the final chapters, detailing the conversations of Christ with his disciples, as showing evidently another source from the conversations given in Matthew. This objection is not one for scholars alone, but is one on which all persons can use their common sense; whether the same mind could not have produced the "Sermon on the Mount," and the highly spiritual conversations set down in the final chapters of John's Gospel. The world has thus far answered the question in but one way.

All admit, of course, that St. John gave his own mental coloring to his description of Christ, but we believe also that his peculiarities led him to behold certain aspects and to recall expressions of his Master which no other disciple did.

Our author, then, allows the historical character of the Gospels; he admits that the Evangelists are competent and honest witnesses, and that their testimony is to be received, as of the highest historical value, with certain exceptions, of whose weight the common mind is as well able to judge as any scholar. These exceptions are all based on one principle, and, in fact, we may say here, that all the exceptionable features of the book, all the defects discovered by him in the Founder of Christianity, all the objections he can urge against our faith, proceed from the same source—that is, that "*miracles have never been proved*," or as his real thought is, that "miracles are impossible." This old objection, which Christianity has fought against in so many different modes, is not presented under HUME'S syllogism, or under any form of strict reasoning, except in the very practical statement that Christ's miracles were never laid before a committee of *savans*, and are therefore not to be depended on; that the conclusions of all modern investigation are against supernatural and exceptional events. We do not propose here to discuss this question, for it would hardly be suitable in an article of this nature; but we must draw the attention in passing, of all his readers, to one deeply important point, viz.: "What is miracle?" Is not the connection between the human will and matter a truly unscientific, supernatural and miraculous way of Christ's actions on matter? And how do we know that in this region, miracles are "exceptions?"

But, without dwelling on this, we beg our readers to observe that this view of RENAN'S is the key-note to the faults of his book. Admitting the eminently historical character of the Gospel, allowing that the disciples could not be impostors, and drawing a portrait of Christ which, as we shall hereafter see, is one of the sweetest and noblest in the long gallery of faces that Christian affection in every age has traced of the Divine Master, he has yet been obliged to account for what he considered impossibilities; and to do this—not being permitted, in most instances, by his historical sense, to resort with STRAUSS to myths—he has been forced to stain with his most earthly colors the face of celestial beauty which yet shines forth from his pages. Drawing a character of transcendent nobleness and loveliness, he has been so inconsistent as to admit a kind of self-deception or imposition in this Being to account for miracles. He has even been compelled to resort to the theory that the code of morality of Oriental countries is different from ours, and that truth is a modern virtue, in which we must not expect the "Founder of the Universal Religion" (as he himself elsewhere calls Him) to be so proficient. This close critic of history does not apparently see that he has committed something worse than an anachronism—he has constructed a moral contradiction. The character which he has drawn with such wonderful touches of genius could not possibly have acted as he pictures at the resurrection of Lazarus. Either the premise or the conclusion must be an error. Equally inconsequential and feeble is his explanation of the great Resurrection. And yet, in urging these objections—which will be trumpeted wherever this book is read, and which, to many minds, will include all that is known of RENAN'S *Life of Christ*—we almost fear to give them too much prominence. So extraneous are they to the genuine matter of the work, that the reader feels, if he had never known anything of the great Personality there described except in RENAN'S account, he would have at once concluded that these traits drawn by him were the after-touches—the daubs—of some one who could not understand the original. The very words in which they are conveyed have not the usual limpidity and definiteness of the author's style, but are vague, shadowy and half-apologetic, as if he felt the inconsistency of his own criticisms.

It seems to us that (with these exceptions) scarce ever in Christian biography has so divine a sketch been made of the Founder of our Religion as by this "skeptic." We shall attempt to convey this by the extracts succeeding, but even they do not fill out the sublime figure drawn on his pages.

The petty criticisms, ordinarily made by rationalistic scholars on the traits of the Saviour, find no reception with RENAN. Unlike our own or the German "free-thinking" philosophers, RENAN considers Christianity as "the absolute and universal religion." Humanity, in his view, will never pass by the "Sermon on the Mount." The absolute ideals of the human race are included in the faith of Jesus. No progress of science or of civilization will ever carry mankind beyond the Gospel. The ultimate faith and the complete perfection of the world are shut up by him in the old creed of the disciples, which he defines as simply "adherence to the person of Jesus, in view of the Kingdom of God." But on these and other points we will let MR. RENAN speak for himself:

DESCRIPTION OF THE SCENERY OF NAZARETH.

The horizon of the town is limited, but if one ascends a little and attains the plain, which rises above the highest houses, and is swept by a perpetual breeze, the perspective is splendid. On the west are spread out the fine lines of Carmel, terminated by an abrupt point, which seems to plunge itself in the sea. Then is thrown out the double summit, which rises above Mesiddo, the mountains of the country of Sichem, with their holy places of the patriarchal age; the mountains of Gilboa, the small picturesque group to which are attached the remembrances, graceful or terrible, of Sulem and of Endor; Tabor, with its beautiful round form that antiquity compared to a bosom. Through a depression between the mountains of Sulem and Tabor can be seen the valley of Jordan and the high plains of Perea, which form a continuous line on the eastern side. On the north, the mountains of Safed, in inclining toward the sea, cover St. Jean d'Acre, but allow the Gulf of Khaifa to appear. Such was the horizon of Jesus. This enchanted circle, cradle of the Kingdom of God, represented the world to Him during some years. His life itself went forth but little from the limits familiar to his infancy. Far beyond, on the northern side, one perceives almost on the flanks of Hermon, Cesarea, Philippi, his most advanced point in the Gentile world; and on the southern side, one reaches, behind these mountains of Samaria, already less smiling, the sorrowful Judea, withered as by a burning wind of abstraction and death.

If ever the world, remaining Christian, but arrived at a better idea of what constitutes respect for origins, wishes to replace by holy places, which shall be authentic the apocryphal and petty sanctuaries, to which the piety of a rude age attached itself, it is on the height of Nazareth that it will build its temple. There, at the point of the appearance of Christianity, and the centre of action of its Founder, ought to arise the grand temple where all Christians could pray. There, also, on that spot, where sleeps the carpenter Joseph, and the thousands of forgotten Nazarines who never saw beyond the horizon of their valley, the philosopher would be better placed than in any other spot in the world to contemplate the course of human things, to console himself for their contingencies, and to reassure himself as to the Divine end which the world pursues, across innumerable failures, and in spite of universal vanity.

THE KINGDOM OF THE SOUL.

It is in effect the kingdom of God, I would say, the kingdom of the soul, which he founded; and if Jesus, from the bosom of his Father, beholds his work bringing forth fruit in history, he may well say with truth, "Behold that which I have wished!" That which Jesus has founded, that which will belong eternally to him, abstracting those imperfections which will mingle with everything realized by humanity, is the doctrine of the liberty of souls. Already Greece had brought forth fine thoughts upon this subject. Many stoics had found a way to remain free under a tyrant. But, in general, the ancient world had figured to itself liberty as attached to certain political forms; the liberals were called Harmodius and Arislogiton, Brutus and Cassius. The true Christian is much more fully disengaged from every chain; he is an exile here below; of what consequence to him is the passing ruler of this world, which is not his country? Liberty for him is the truth.

TRUE POWER OF JESUS.

The deism of the Eighteenth Century, and a certain form of Protestantism, have habituated us to consider the founder of the Christian faith only as a great moralist, a benefactor of humanity. We see nothing more in the Gospel than good maxims; we throw a prudent veil over the strange intellectual state of which it was born. There are persons also who regret that the French Revolution should have more than once thrown aside principles, and that it was not made by wise and moderate men. Let us not impose our small programmes of wise mediocrity upon these extraordinary movements so far above our reach. Let us continue to admire "the morality of the Gospel;" let us suppress in our religious instructions the chimera which was its soul; but let us not think that with these simple ideas of happiness and of individual morality one can move the world. The idea of Jesus was much more profound; it was the most revolutionary idea which has ever sprung from a human brain; it ought to be taken in its entireness, and not with those timid suppressions which take away exactly that which has rendered it efficacious for the regeneration of humanity.

JESUS NOT A PHILOSOPHER.

Jesus also was not a theologian, a philosopher having a system more or less composed. In order to be the disciple of Jesus it was not necessary to sign any formulary, nor to pronounce any profession of faith; one thing only was needful—to attach one's self to Him—to love Him. He never disputed about God, for he felt Him directly in himself. The rock of metaphysical subtleties, against which Christianity hurled itself from the time of the third century, was not by any means placed there by its founder. Jesus had neither dogmas nor system, but a fixed personal resolution, which having surpassed in intensity all other created will, directs to the present hour the destinies of humanity.

GOSPEL FOR THE POOR.

But at this time the most impossible dreams of the new religion were fruitful. The pious mendicity, which is beheld so impatiently by our industrial and administrative societies, was, in its own day, and in the climate which suited it, full of charm. It offered to a multitude of contemplative and gentle souls the only estate which belonged to them. To have made of poverty an object of love and of desire, to have elevated the beggar to the altar, and to have sanctified the habit of the man of the people, is a masterstroke, with which political economy would perhaps not be much touched, but before which the true moralist cannot remain indifferent. Humanity, in order to bear its burden, must believe that it is not completely recompensed by its wages. The greatest service one can render to it is to repeat often that it does not live by bread alone.

CLIMATE OF GALILEE.

The beautiful climate of Galilee made the existence of these honest fishermen a perpetual scene of enchantment. Truly they were the prelude to the Kingdom of God, simple, good, happy, cradled softly on their beautiful little sea, or sleeping in the evening on its borders. One does not imagine the intoxication of a life which glides on thus under the face of Heaven, the strong yet soft inspiration which is given by this perpetual contact with nature, the dreams of these nights passed under the light of the stars, under an azure dome of unlimited depth. It was during such a night that Jacob, his head resting upon a stone, saw in the stars the promise of an innumerable posterity, and the mysterious ladder upon which the angels of God ascended and descended. At the epoch when Jesus lived, Heaven was not closed, and the earth had not grown cold. The cloud opened still upon the Son of man, and the angels ascended and descended upon his head; the visions of the Kingdom of God were everywhere; for man bore them in his heart. The clear and soft eye of these simple souls contemplated the universe in its ideal source; perhaps the world unveiled its secret to the divinely enlightened conscience of these happy children, whose purity of heart merited for them that they should one day see God.

UNIVERSALITY OF THIS IDEA

There has never been any one less a priest than was Jesus, never a greater enemy of those forms which stifle religion under the pretext of protecting it. Through this, we are all his disciples and his followers; through this, he has laid an eternal basis, the foundation of true religion; and if religion is the thing essential to humanity, through this he has printed the divine rank which has been decreed to them. An absolutely new idea, the idea of a religion founded upon purity of heart and upon human brotherhood, made through him its entrance into the world, an idea so elevated that the Christian Church could but completely betray his intentions, and in our days some few souls alone are capable of lending themselves to it.

POWER OF WORK.

In morality as in art, words are nothing, work is everything. The idea which is hidden under a picture of RAPHAEL is but little; it is the picture alone which is of value. And so in morality, truth only becomes of some price, when it passes to the condition of sentiment, and it only reaches its entire value when it is realized in the world in the condition of fact. Some men of mediocre morality have written very good maxims. Some very virtuous men, on the other hand, have done nothing to continue the tradition of virtue in the world. The palm is to him who has been powerful in words and in works, who has the goodness and has made it triumph at the price of his blood. Jesus, in this double point of view, is without equal; his glory remains entire and will always be renewed.

CONSCIOUSNESS OF GOD.

The men who have apprehended God the most clearly—CA KYA-MONNI, Plato, St. Paul, St. Francis of Assisi, and Saint Augustine—in some hours of their mobile lives, were they Deists or Pantheists? Such a question has no sense. Proofs of the existence of God, whether physical or metaphysical, would have left them untouched. They felt the divine within themselves. In the first rank of this great family of the sons of God we must place Jesus. Jesus has no visions; God does not speak to him as to one outside of Himself; God is in him; he feels himself *with* God, and draws from his own heart what he says of his Father. He lives in the bosom of God by a constant communion; he does not see Him, but he hears Him without need of the thunder and the burning bush of Moses, the whirlwind of Job, the oracle of the Greek sages, the familiar genius of Socrates, the Angel Gabriel of Mahomet. The imagination and hallucination of a St. Theresa are for nothing here. The extasy of the Soufi, proclaiming himself identical with God is a totally different thing. * * * Jesus believes himself the Son of God. The deepest consciousness of God which has ever existed in the breast of humanity is that of Jesus.

PATERNITY OF GOD.

The God of Jesus is not the arbitrary master who kills us when he pleases, damns us when he pleases, saves us when he pleases. The God of Jesus is our Father; not the partial despot who has chosen Israel for his people and protects him against all attacks. He is the God of humanity. Jesus is not a patriot, like the Maccabees; a theocrat, like Judas the Gaulonite. Raising himself boldly above the prejudices of his nation, he asserts the universal fatherhood of God. The Gaulonite affirmed it to be better to die than give to another than God the name of "Master." Jesus allows this name to whoever wishes to assume it, and reserves for God a sweeter title. According a respect full of irony to earthly powers as the representatives of force, he founds a supreme consolation upon the refuge which each has with his Father in Heaven; in the true Kingdom of God which each bears in his heart.

PERSONAL INFLUENCE OF JESUS.

The Jesus who founded the true Kingdom of God, the kingdom of the meek and the humble, is the Jesus of the first days—days chaste and without alloy, when the voice of his Father resounded in his breast with a purer tone. There were then some months—perhaps a year—when God lived in reality upon the earth. The voice of the young carpenter assumed suddenly an extraordinary sweetness. An infinite charm exhaled from his person, and those who had seen him before this time no longer recognized him. He had then no disciples, and the group that surrounded him were neither a sect nor a school; but there was already among them a common spirit, something penetrating and sweet. His lovely character and ravishing face, such as sometimes appears in the Jewish race, made a circle of fascination around him which no one of these friendly and *naive* peoples knew how to resist.

Paradise would, indeed, have been transported to earth if the ideas of the young Master had not greatly risen above the level of mediocre goodness, beyond which the human race has not yet been elevated. The brotherhood of men as sons of God, and the moral consequences which flow from it were deduced with an exquisite sentiment.

KINGDOM OF GOD.

In the world such as it is, it is evil that rules. Satan is the King of the world, and all obey him. Kings slay the prophets. Priests and Rabbis neglect to do what they enjoin upon others. The just are persecuted, and the only portion of the good is to weep. The "world" is thus the enemy of God and of his saints; but God will arise and avenge his saints. The day is at hand, for wickedness is at its height. The reign of good will have its turn. The advent of this kingdom of goodness will be a great and sudden revolution. The world will be overturned. The actual state of things being bad, in order to represent the future it is necessary only to conceive of the opposite of what exists at present. "The first shall be last." A new order will govern humanity. Now the good and the bad are mixed like the tares and the wheat in a field. The husbandman lets them grow together; but the hour of a violent separation will come.

Who will establish this Kingdom of God? Let us remember that the first thought of Jesus, a thought so profound in him that it probably had no beginning, and held by the very roots of his being, was, that he was the Son of God, the chosen friend of his father, the executor of his purposes. The reply of Jesus to such a question could not be doubtful. The persuasion that he was to initiate this kingdom seized upon his soul. He regarded himself as the universal Reformer. Heaven, earth, all nature, madness, sickness, death, are only his instruments. In his accesses of heroic will he believes himself omnipotent. If the earth does not lend itself to this supreme transformation, the earth will be ground to powder, and purified by the flame and the breath of God. A new Heaven will be created and the entire world will be peopled by the angels of God.

A radical revolution, embracing even nature herself, was the fundamental thought of Jesus. On this account without doubt he renounced politics. The example of Judas, the Gaulonite, had shown him the uselessness of popular seditions. He had never thought of revolting against the Romans and the Tetrarchs. The unbridled and anarchical principle of the Gaulonite was not his. His submission to established powers, derisory at bottom, was complete in its form. He paid tribute to CÆSAR in order not to give offence. Liberty and right are not of this world; why trouble his life with useless susceptibilities? Contemning the earth, convinced that the present world does not merit our anxious care, he took refuge in his ideal kingdom; he founded this great doctrine of transcendent disdain, true doctrine for the liberty of soul which alone gives peace.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY.

"Jesus saith unto her, woman, believe in me, the hour cometh, when ye shall neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem worship the Father, but the true worshippers shall worship Him in spirit and in truth." The day when he uttered this saying he was truly the Son of God. He spoke for the first time the word upon which the edifice of eternal religion will rest. He founded the pure worship, without date, without country, which all lofty souls will practice to the end of time. Not only was his religion on that day the good religion of humanity, it was the absolute religion; and if other planets have inhabitants endowed with reason and morality, the religion cannot be different from that which Jesus proclaimed at Jacob's Well. Man has not been able to hold fast to it; for we attain our ideals only momentarily. This saying of Jesus has been a ray of light in an obscure night—it has required a thousand years for the eyes of humanity (and of how infinitely small a portion of it too!) to become habituated to it. But this gleam will become full day, and, after having passed through all the circles of error, humanity will return to this word, as to the immortal expression of its faith and its hopes.

THE SUPERNATURAL.

But it is necessary to say that the words "superhuman," "supernatural," borrowed from our scanty theology, had no meaning in the lofty religious consciousness of Jesus. To him, nature and the development of humanity were not limited things, pitiful realities, subject to the laws of a hopeless empiricism. There was no supernatural to him, for there was no nature. Intoxicated with an infinite love, he forgot the heavy chain which holds the spirit captive; he passed with a leap the abyss impassable for others, which the limitation of our human faculties has set up between man and God.

ESSENTIAL WORK.

The essential work of Jesus was to create around him a circle of disciples in whom he inspired an unbounded attachment, and in whose breast he deposited the germ of his teachings. To make himself beloved to such a degree that after his death they did not cease to love him, was the crowning work of Jesus, and was that which most impressed his contemporaries. His teachings were so little dogmatical that he never thought of writing them, or having them written; one became his disciple, not by believing this or that, but by attaching himself to his person, and loving him. A few sentences stored in their memories, and most of all his moral type and the impression which he left, were what remained of him. Jesus is not a founder of creeds, a maker of symbols; he is the initiator to the world of a new spirit. To adhere to Jesus, in anticipation of the kingdom of God, this was what being a Christian then consisted in.

CHRISTIANITY RELIGION.

"Christianity" has thus become almost synonymous with "religion." All that we can do outside of this great and good Christian tradition will be sterile. Jesus founded religion in humanity, as Socrates did philosophy and Aristotle science. Since Socrates and Aristotle, philosophy and science have made immense progress; but all has been built upon the foundation which they laid. So before Jesus, religious thought had passed through many revolutions; since Jesus, it has made great conquests. We have not gone beyond, we never shall go beyond the essential idea which Jesus has created; he has established forever the ideal of a pure worship. The religion of Jesus, in this sense, is not limited. The Church has had its epochs, its phases; it has shut itself up in symbols which will last but for a season. Jesus has established the absolute religion, excluding nothing, determining nothing beyond the sentiment. Its symbols are not limited dogmas, but images susceptible of indefinite interpretations. We would seek in vain a theological proposition in the Gospel. All professions of faith are disguises of the idea of Jesus, just as the scholasticism of the middle ages in proclaiming Aristotle the only teacher of science was false to the thought of Aristotle. Aristotle, if he had assisted at the debates of the schools, would have repudiated this narrow doctrine; he would have been of the progressive party against the conservative who supported themselves on this authority; he would have applauded his own opposers.

INVOCATION TO JESUS.

Repose now in thy glory, noble initiator. Thy work is finished: thy divinity established. Fear not to see the building thou hast made, fall. Henceforth out of reach of weakness thou will help forward, from the height of the divine peace, the infinite consequences of thy acts. At the price of a few hours of suffering, thou has purchased the most complete immortality. * * *

Banner of our contests, thou wilt be the standard around which the hottest battle will rage. A thousand times more living, a thousand times more beloved since thy death than during thy passage here below, thou wilt become the corner-stone of humanity, till to uproot thy name from the world will be to shake it to its very foundations. Between thee and God we shall no longer distinguish. Vanquisher of death, take possession of thy kingdom, whither will follow thee by the royal road which thou has traced whole ages of worshippers.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

The steamer *Pizarro* arrived on Sunday, having left Santo Domingo City on the 25th. She landed several wounded and sick at Santiago de Cuba on the 28th, but brought 22 prisoners, which have been sent to the Moro, among them several old Spaniards, all brought in the most wretched state, shoeless and half-starved. Still there seems to be no likelihood of the rebellion being put down.

The correspondent of the *Diario* writes "that the situation is grave." More troops are being sent from this island. The mail steamer *Isla de Cuba* was chartered, and yesterday left with 800 soldiers, and a merchant steamer has been sent with mules and provisions.

The nephew of our Captain-General, and his only male relative left, has been killed, and Gen. GANDARA is reported wounded. The rebels have always been so fortunate in cutting off the chiefs or leaders of their enemies as to render this report generally believed.

Gen. SANTANA is reported to have had a battle which lasted an hour and a half, and the result of which was one cannon and several prisoners captured from the "rebels." There seems to be some doubt and mystery in regard to SANTANA, and some say positively that he has been killed.

On the 27th Gen. FOREY arrived here in the steamer *Panama*, and was received with grand flourishes and honors, after which he subsided into a mere Frenchman and dined at the restaurant called "La Inglaterra." On Thursday he was dined at the Palace with his Staff and suite, and left for your port on his way to La belle France.

We have had no blockade running lately, and except some small lots from Matamoras no cotton has arrived here, prices have consequently gone up.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Battle Between the "Traitors" and the Forces of Juarez—Unsuccessful Movements by the French—A Meeting of the Consuls—Outrages on the Citizens.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* is in receipt of news from Mexico, *viâ* Manzanilla, to the 23d of September, and from the City of San Luis Potosi up to the 1st of that month. The news is interesting. The activity of the guerrillas had become very harrassing to the French forces in the City of Mexico, the former having at the present time control of the roads leading from Vera Cruz to the capital.

Gen. CUILLAR, who is in command of a considerable force, attacked the "traitor" forces at Acatzingo on the 13th of August, and defeated them, capturing a large train of material of war. He had also previously taken Teontinacon, Chalchicomula and Quecholac, in all of which places garrisons had been left for the purpose of protecting the road. He took from these towns a considerable amount of stores and munitions of war.

His successes, as well as the success of Gen. NEGRETE in totally defeating the "traitor" forces under Gen. MAIQUES, had inspired the Mexicans with much spirit. Movements of considerable importance were about being made to concentrate their forces. Gen. NEGRETE, with 5,000 soldiers, had moved toward the City of San Juan de los Llamos, a short distance from the City of Mexico, intending to make that city his base of operations, with the object of keeping control of the valley of Mexico. The French had sent three different detachments for the purpose of checking NEGRETE in his movements, but he had invariably been successful in whipping them, as at Napolucan and Zampango.

There is a great deal of distress amongst the poorer classes in the City of Mexico, and instead of the French establishing a government of equality, it is now looked upon as a reign of terror. They have a whipping-post erected at the barracks, and for the most trivial offences persons were daily brought up and flogged. The whipping of Señor ROBALO, (who has since died from the effects of the punishment) and also the whipping of the wife of Señor RUBIO, are confirmed. The causes given for the last outrage, are, that she had refused to give up her house to some of Gen. FOREY'S officers. It was also reported that a young lady had likewise been sentenced to be whipped for a similar offence; and that while they were attempting to tie her to the stake she drew a poignard and stabbed one of the soldiers. Since that time nothing had been heard of her, and the supposition was she had been made away with. The popular feeling against whipping becoming very great, the practice was stopped for about ten days, but was then reëstablished. The newspapers, *La Estefeste* and the *Pajaro Verde*, led the way, by stating that the Government would be compelled to reëstablish the whipping-stall, and punish all persons whose acts were in opposition to the present Imperial administration; and that this was the only true method of bringing such a degraded race to their senses. Thereupon the whipping-post became once more an "institution."

The Government in San Luis Potosi has made a number of important changes in the Cabinet, which have given much satisfaction—the President having called to his councils the most able as well as active patriots of his country, viz.: DON MANUEL DOBLADO as Minister of Foreign Affairs; LERDO DE TEJADA, Minister of Finance; HOSEA LOPEZ URRAGA—the most able General in the Mexican Army—Minister of War; and Gen. DON PERFIRIO DIAS, General-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, in place of Gen. ORTEGA, who is now in Zacatecas organizing troops for the Government. At the present time the Government has in the field, organized and ready for active movements at the end of the rainy season, the following troops: At Arroyo Zarco, 17,000; at Guanajuata, 8,000; at Moralia, 5,000; at San Luis Potosi, 6,000; at Guadalajara, 10,000; at Zacatecas, 7,000.

Gen. NEGRETE, on the road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, has under his control about 10,000 men. His immediate command is about 5,000 cavalry. There are 73 bands of guerrillas on the different roads about the City of Mexico, whose separate forces range from 150 to 300 men each.

By a letter received by the editors of the newspaper called *El Pais*, published at Guadalajara, very important news had been received from the City of Mexico, to the effect that a meeting of the South American Consuls had been held, which was presided over by HON. THOMAS CORWIN, United States Minister. Protests had been published by these Consuls against French intervention, and the establishment of a monarchy in Mexico.

The French Minister, SALIGNY, has recovered from his sickness.

Secretary SEWARD has sent to United States Minister CORWIN instructions that he should immediately remove the American Consul at Manzanilla, on account of his actions, he having recognized the acts of the Monarchial (French) Government. Our Consul at Manzanil a is a German. He was dismissed, and another has been appointed to act in his stead.

Arrests and imprisonments were daily taking place. The last outrage by the French was the sending to the Island of Martinique the following-named persons, for refusing to take an oath of allegiance to the monarchy, viz.: Rene Mason, Don Augustina, Señor Paynot, Morales Puente, Pelacia, Y. Margorola. Señor Lucas Castilio Velasco, Col. ANZA. These were persons of good standing. The first named was a Frenchman, formerly editor of a French paper in the City of Mexico, but he was strongly opposed to a monarchy, he being a republican.

The French lately captured Gen. LEIVA and a portion of his command; they were taken to the City of Mexico and privately executed.

The French have been guilty of another act, more outrageous still, which has created a great deal of indignation, and that is the murder of the brave youth, EDOARD CABALLERO. The facts are, that during his absence a French officer entered his dwelling and attempted to commit an outrage upon his wife. CABALLERO returned at this time and an altercation ensued, when h wounded the French officer. He was immediately arrested by a file of French soldiers and executed. This is only a portion of the outrages which are taking place daily in the City of Mexico.

The news is confirmed of the defeat of Gen. VICARIO at Iguala, who was in command of a portion of Mexican traitors, and a detachment of French. He was attacked by Col. PINSON and retreated to Cuernavaca. PINSON also took a large number of prisoners, including 80 Frenchmen.

Gen. FOREY'S successor, Gen. LORENZEF, had arrived at Vera Cruz. On his arrival at the City of Mexico, FOREY and SALIGNY will return to France.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.

The new Congress, in place of the one dissolved by President JIMENES, was to have opened on the 25th inst. The Belgian charter for the making of a cut road from San Jose, the capital to the head navigable waters of the Serapiqui River, whose waters flow into the Atlantic, having fallen through, the Costa Rican Government contemplate taking the work into its own hands. Now the produce around the capital and in the interior has to be taken to Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, by land 75 miles, thence to Panama, 500 miles by water, then across the railroad to Aspinwall for shipment to Europe and the United States. The distance by the road proposed and by the river to Greytown, on the Atlantic, is about 125 miles. Still, the steam route to Panama will always probably be as quick, and perhaps as cheap as the new route proposed.

PERU.

The elections had taken place for members of Congress, but the results were not yet declared. In Callao and Lima severe conflicts took place at the polls for the possession of the tables. In Callao, where Ex-President CASTILLA and Gen. VALLERIESTRA were candidates, nine persons are said to have been killed, and fifteen or twenty wounded. In Lima four were killed.

The small-pox was making dreadful ravages in Callao and Lima. The Government, having embarked from sixty to eighty of the poor Polynesians, lately stolen and sold into slavery in Peru, to return them to their islands, the small-pox broke out among them, and nearly all died.

The fine Peruvian steam-frigate *Callao*, of 44 guns, which three years since broke down in the Bay of Callao, the gridiron on which she had been raised, and sank, has been raised by a New-York Company after twenty-two months' labor. The pumps used, which threw out more than 30,000 gallons of water per minute, were the centrifugal ones of Messrs. ANDREWS & BROTHER, New-York.

A Commission had explored the route from the Pozuzo River to the port of Mayro. The distance from the German colony on the Pozuzo to the port of Mayro is shorter than was supposed, and it is found easy to make a good road between them. Vessels of 300 tons burden may ascend the river as high as the mouth of the Pichis, commencement of the Pachitea River, and thence steamers of from 60 to 70 tons may ascend to the port of Mayro. Thus an easy communication of only 90 leagues between Lima and the river Amazon may be established.

The exports from Peruvian perts for the year 1862 amounted to $30,000,000.

DON JUSTO AROSEMENA, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States of Colombia to Peru, had arrived in Lima, and been received with extrordinary honor by the Government and people. President PEZET sent him a guard of honor of 150 men, and a band of music, who remained in front of his hotel during the day and evening.

Business was dull in Lima and Callao. There were but comparatively few American vessels loading guano at the Chincha Islands. In the month of September 26,000 tons were shipped, all for Europe. The American ship *Levanter*, with guano from the Chinchas, for Amberes, had put into Valparaiso in a leaky condition. Bills at Lima on London, 60 and 90 days, 37 pence for a Bolivian dollar.

BOLIVIA.

The late attempted outbreak at Potosi in favor of Gen. BELZU, had completely failed. Congress had been obliged to separate without doing business, for want of a quorum.

CHILI.

There is nothing of the least importance to American readers from Chili. The railroad between Valparaiso and Santiago, in nine days' only experience, had not given as profitable results as had been anticipated. In that time 2,500 passengers had gone over the road, paying about $11,000 for tickets. The management of the road remains at present in the hands of the Government.

The mines in the Northern Provinces are yielding largely, and the Tres Puntas mines are found to be very rich in silver. A gold mine has been discovered in the District of Gallegnillos, or rather an old mine reopened, "which does not yield less than 47 pounds for every 64 quintals."

Business in Valparaiso the previous fortnight had been very dull. The dry weather continued, much to the injury of the coming crops. Freights had risen a little, they now being quoted from Coast ports for Europe as high as £45. Exchange on London, 60 and 90 days, 43¾d. to 44d. per dollar.

Your dates from the Oriental Republic and from Montevideo direct ought to be later than ours.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 38 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon rises. 3 40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 13 | Gov. Island.. 6 02 | Hell Gate.. 7 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 7.

Cleared.

Steamships George Washington, Willetts, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Spencer, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau, E. Cunard; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamers J. R. Thompson, McKaig, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Mayflower, Robinson, Washington, J. Hand.

Ships Lizzie Mansfield, Page, Aspinwall, E. B. Crocker; Uncle Joe, ——, Panama, Trask & Dearborn.

Barks Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge & Sons; Banzillia, (Br.,) McMaliery, Glasgow, Murdock & Smythe; America, (Brem.,) Kapsl, Cape Town, Unkers & Co.; Junior, (Hamb.,) Zwanch, Hamburg, F. Meyer; Princeton, (Br.,) Seeley, Demarara, H. Barnes; G. W. Horton, (Br.,) Packard, Cayenne, Metcelf & Duncan; Bertha Koehn, (Hamb.,) Achuit, Philadelphia, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Princess Alexandria, (Dan.,) Lawson, Philadelphia, Prendergast & Brother; Sea, (Br.,) Duncan, Falmouth, Edwards & Lindsay; Jasper, Chase, New Orleans, Robson & Fosdick.

Brigs Allandale, (Br.,) McBirnie, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Undaunted, (Br.,) Thomas, Antigua, G. Wessels; John Smith, (Br.,) Benning, Barbados, J. Leaycraft; Camilla, (Br.,) Pitts, Glasgow, Holmboe & Balchen;

Schooners Boundary, Davis, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Magnet, Sanborn, Fortress Monroe, F. Talbot & Co.; Chingarora, Madison, Accomac, Va., D. H. Kreemer; Sallie, Hammond, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Francisco, Kelly, Portsmouth, N. H. G. L. Hatch; Gen. Putnam, ——, Alexandria, Mott Bedell; Abbie and William, Conolly, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Tilt, Nye, Eastport. Miller & Houghton; Maria Lunt, Tracy, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; E. Slade, Drake, Washington, Baker & Dayton, Village Queen, Satterly, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Walter Bain, (Br.,) Allen, St. John, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe; N. J. Brayton, Milliken, Alexandria, L. Kenny; M. R. Carlisle, Ryder, Alexandria, L. Kenny; Lifeboat, Reed, Tortugas and Pensacola, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Alexandria, L. Kenny.

Sloops Victorine, Post, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Rhode Island, Hightman, Providence, L. Kenny; Vienna, Brun, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans Oct. 31, at and Havana 3d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. A. Raynor. Oct. 31, in the river, passed the steamers Columbia, Mississippi and George Cromwell; also schrs. Ned, and Wm. Burroughs, all bound up.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherine, Philadelph